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VOL. XVIII NO. 180— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

DR. ANSARI JOINS WORKING COMMITTEE

"WHO SAYS MUSLIMS ARE NOT IN MOVEMENT?"

— Pandit Malaviya.

Remember Their Sacrifices At Peshawar

"WE WANT OUR OWN ARMY: WE WANT OUR OWN NAVY," SAYS MALAVIYAJI

"Do you want to remain perpetually as bondslaves of a foreign nation or do you want to be masters in your country"? asked Pandit Malaviya in a ringing tone addressing a monster meeting at the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening. "No", thundered the audience in reply.

Pandit Malaviya made an exhaustive survey of the present political movement, which he described as a peaceful revolt, and prophesied that, provided the enthusiasm and spirit of sacrifice which dominated the young and old men and women of the country remained undiminished, Swaraj would be won before the close of the year.

"Don't slacken your fight which you have pledged to carry on to a finish because of the peace talks which are now in progress. Your interests are safe in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, who alone, by reason of his penance and sacrifices, can claim to speak on behalf of the nation. You can fully trust your leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal. Any decision which they will arrive at will be in the best interests of the country and must be binding on us", said Malaviyaji.

Over half a lakh of people including a large number of women squatted on the Maidan to listen to the address. Several loud speakers were installed which carried Pandit Malaviya's voice far into the Maidan.

Miss Maniben Patel and Shrimati Amrut Kaur, two ladies, who had been released from the Arthur Road Jail the same afternoon, entered the meeting amidst applause. Amongst others who were present were Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, Pandit Govind Malaviya and Sjt. Raja Rao, Secretary to the All-India Congress Committee.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who presided, referred to the release of the four ladies from the Arthur Road Jail that day and was of opinion that the person who paid the fine had repeated the act of disservice to the country.

Miss Maniben Patel who was then called upon to speak also had no good word "for the gentleman who was responsible in bringing them to shame." It was their duty to make investigations into the identity of the person who paid the fine and boycott him socially.

AN AMAZING RECORD.

When Pandit Malaviya rose to speak cheering lasted for several minutes. He said that he would review the progress of the political movement "of the last five months which had amazed the whole world." When Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience movement he had not the faintest hope that they would approach anywhere near success. Mahatma's influence over the people was so great that every man, woman, or child in India had become involved in the fight for freedom.

Mahatmaji started the campaign in an atmosphere of seeming strife and communal differences. All sorts of interested people magnified the Hindu-Muslim differences and set it forth as an argument against national advance. But only five months had elapsed since then and a wonderful change had come over the country. All communal differences had been merged and a wave of nationalism was passing through the length and breadth of the country.

Side by side with a Hindu leader like Sarojinidevi, the venerable Muslim leader like Abbas Tyabji courted jail for the sake of the country. It seemed to him that the various communities, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Sikhs, were vieing with each for honours in the services of the country.

MUSLIMS WERE SHOT DOWN.

It was surprising to Malaviyaji that in spite of this phenomenon some interested persons harped on communal differences. It was useless to trot out this falsehood in the face of the terrible toll of Muslim lives in the present movement. "Do you know that 125 peaceful, non-violent men were shot down in Peshawar" asked Malaviyaji. In the frontier districts the Muslims were in a majority and they completely fraternised with Hindus in carrying on the Congress programme.

A feature of the present struggle was that up to the moment the people had completely maintained the non-violent character of the fight. Non-violence as Mahatma had shown them was the only weapon they could use to make Britain yield to them. They knew to their detriment the disastrous consequences of taking a course of violence. He, however, was convinced that those who resorted to violence at all were not Congressmen and the Congress had nothing to do with the trouble.

GOING BEYOND LAW.

Proceeding, Malaviyaji referred to the salt law-breaking activities and said:—"It is perfectly legitimate for us to defy a law when we think it is unjust and are prepared to take the consequences. It is even legitimate to defy a Government which tyrannises over us." Panditji would have no quarrel with the Government if they arrested and jailed the Satyagrahis, but they went beyond the law and used lathis against non-violent men.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the system under which we are governed deserves to be put an end to, as soon as possible", added Malaviyaji. Under that system almost all the leaders of the country had been subjected to systematic harrassment and persecution. A man like Lokamanya had been jailed for three years. Patriots like Lala Lajpat Rai and Desbandhu Das, Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru had suffered because they served the country.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Proceeding, Malaviyaji explained the principles of the "peaceful revolt" now in progress in the country. Mahatmaji did not believe in a philosophy of destruction and hatred. His plan was most practical and easy. "If all of you stop paying your taxes and refuse to help the administration is it not in your power to stop the Government from functioning within a few days", asked Malaviyaji. It did not matter how many people suffered from the repression of the Government. A few men killed at Peshawar and some more killed at Sholapur was only a drop in the ocean. If every one of them refused to help the administration in the least degree, then the matter became a practical proposition.

WE WANT FULL CONTROL.

Pandit Malaviyaji asked the people not to slacken their fight because of talks of peace. They could rely on the judgment of Mahatma Gandhi and the decision taken by him would be binding on them. What we want to tell the Government is that we want to be our own masters. We want to be like Americans in America and like Englishmen in England. "We want full control of the army and we want our own navy", added Malaviyaji.

Reverting to peace talks Malaviyaji said a condition precedent even to talks of peace was the immediate withdrawal of repressive measures. He was sorry to notice the Government in one breath swing for peace and in another breath "stopping processions and breaking heads."

"My sincere advice to you is not to worry about peace talks, but carry on the fight with undiminished enthusiasm", he added.

In conclusion he laid great stress on the Boycott programme and asked every man and woman to help the boycott of foreign cloth. That was the one weapon by which they could force the British nation to come to their senses.

CARTRIDGE FOR MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

"Better Leave Delhi"

REPUBLICAN ARMY'S GRIM THREAT.

DELHI, Aug. 12.

In addition to the eight house searches this morning the police searched four more places including residence of Dr. Shafiq, Professor in National Moslem University from where they seized account books of cyclostyled Congress Bulletin. They also searched the belongings of three students living with him.

While searching the house of a Hindu student the police, it is reported, recovered a kirpan in which connection the police arrested the student concerned.

Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate received small parcel by post which when opened one live pistol cartridge and a letter from the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army asking Mr. Pool to leave Delhi otherwise dire consequences would follow. It will be recalled a similar letter was received by Mr. Pool after he had committed Bhagat Singh and Dutt to Sessions last summer.—A. P.

Houses Of Congress Officials Searched.

—:o:—

DELHI, Aug. 12.

Police raided and searched this morning eight dicerent places including the Congress Office, Satyagraha Ashram, the houses of Moulana Abdullah "Dictator," "War Council," and Mr. Shankerlal, President, Provincial Congress Committee.

It is understood that the searches were in connection with proscribed literature and the cyclo style machine. Police foud and seized some copies of the Congress bulletins. No arrest was made.—A. P.

PANDITS IN YERAWDA JAIL.

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 12.

The special train conveying Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Juwaharlal Nehru arrived at Kirkee Station at midnight. The platform was deserted except for the presence of some police officers and the station staff. The Pandits were detrained and were taken to Yerawda Jail in motor car.—A. P.

Dr. Sapru & Mr. Jayakar Leave For Poona.

—:o:—

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Bombay on Tuesday. He and Mr. Jayakar left for Poona on Tuesday evening by the "Deccan Queen."

—:o:—

"I CAN NOT STAND ALOOF".

—DR. ANSARI.

—:o:—

Govt. Trying To Kill Congress.

"OUR LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE"

Repression And Peace Parleys.

DELHI, Aug. 12.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acting President of the Congress has nominated Dr. Ansari to fill up one of the four vacancies in the Working Committee of the Congress caused by the conviction of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and others. The Maulana expects to fill up the remaining vacancies shortly.

Dr. Ansari in a letter to Maulana Azad offering his services, writes:—

"I beg to offer my humble services for what they may be worth to you as the Acting President of the Congress. Although my views regarding the present movement are quite well known, I cannot view with equanimity the policy of ruthless repression continued by the Government in the face of the most unequivocal public condemnation. While peace talk is being conducted on the one hand with the Congress leaders, on the other hand the Government seem to have decided to strangle the Congress by paralysing its executive.

"I CANNOT STAND ALOOF."

Declaring the Congress Working Committee as an unlawful association, the arrest of the Acting President and Secretary of the Congress at Allahabad, and more especially the present arrest of members of the Congress Working Committee at Bombay on a very flimsy pretext, leave no doubt in one's mind regarding the real intention of the Government. I cannot stand aside while it is sought to kill the paramount National organisation of India, loyalty to which has been my life-long creed. I feel it is the duty of every Congressman, especially all those connected prominently with it, to sink all differences and come forward to help the Congress in its life and death struggle, be the consequences what they may."—A. P.

EVADING THE ISSUES.

—:o:—

Muslim League Lives Up To Its Traditions.

MORADABAD, Aug. 12.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub, Secretary, All-India Muslim League, informs the Press that the League Session fixed for the 16th and 17th of August is postponed under instructions from Mr. Jinnah, the President, and in compliance with the general wishes.—A. P.

MAULANA AZAD EXPLAINS

—:o:—

Peace Parleys Premature, He Says.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Press says he did not say anything regarding Dr. Sapru or his talk with any Congressmen regarding the details of the peace parleys. What he did express was his own personal impression that he doubted the success of any negotiations at this juncture and urged the country not be side-tracked or slacken its efforts for winning freedom.

—:o:—

SIKHS TO DEFY SEC. 144.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

According to the decision of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee, a deputation, after addressing a huge "dewan" at Amritsar yesterday, proceeded to Jandiala village in Jullunder district, whence recently Akali Jathas going to Sisganj Gurdwara, Delhi, were arrested. The deputation will defy Section 144 that is now in force in that village.—Free Press.

THOUGH JAILED-YET A COUNCILLOR

—:o:—

Madras City Father Retains His Seat.

PRIVILEGES OF A POLITICAL PRISONER

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

At a general meeting of the Madras Corporation to-night the report of the Commissioner that Mr. Rangiah Naidu, now undergoing imprisonment for political reasons, had lost his seat as Councillor by his faiure to attend meetings for three consecutive months, was considered and on the proposal of Mr. Chakkarai Chetty, is unanimously resolved that his seat be restored.

Peshawar Inquiry Report

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Secretary of the Peshawar Inquiry Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress announces that the report of the Committee will be published to-morrow together with the evidence, oral and documentary and Government communiques, as well as press reports of the depositions before the Suleman Committee.—A. P.

TWO PRISONERS DIE IN JAIL.

—:o:—

PALAMCOTTAH, Aug. 12.

Two political prisoners who are undergoing imprisonment at the Trichinopoly jail dood of enteric fever. The cremation was attended by Congressmen.—Free Press.

POLICE TAKE CHARGE OF B.P.C.C. OFFICE.

—:o:—

LOCK AND KEY AND SENTINALS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee odce was looked up this afternoon by the Police, who are now guarding it. A huge crowd that had assembled at the ofce, was dispersed by the police.

BOYCOTT SUCCESS.

—:o:—

Port Trust And Railways Suffer Huge Losses.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The "Advance" understands that the loss sustained by the Calcutta Port Trust during June and July amounts to Rs. 200,000 and that by the Indian State Railway in the six weeks ending July to Rs. 1,56,00,000.—Free Press.

"HAGGARD EYES AND HAUNTED LOOKS"

—:o:—

"Reds" Have Struck Terror In Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Shanghai.—The first authentic account of capture of Changsha by Reds before the Nationalist re-took the City has been given by a Foreign Missionary in an interview the Reuter's Correspondent had with him.

He declares that the Reds killed at least 1000 persons, half of whom were soldiers already wounded.

"People of Changsha are now going about with haggard eyes and haunted looks fearful that Reds may return and renew slaughter tenfold." He says that sixty Foreign Mission buildings, including Church and School were burnt down, five Churches and eight schools looted, damaged or demolished and two hospitals partly destroyed.—Reuter.

PLAIN CLOTHES MEN.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 12.

NANKING.—The mysterious absence of wireless communication from Changsha since yesterday is causing apprehension that the City may have been retaken by Communists. It is believed that the latter left behind number of plain cothes men who rose when the Nationalist forces went in pursuit of the main Red force.—Reuter.

Where Repression Heralds Peace Talks!

MYSTERIOUS ARRESTS AND RELEASES IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

FRONTIER LEADERS' WARNING TO GOVT.

Mian Jafar Shah and Syed Abdullah Shah have issued the following statement to the Press:—

We were arrested on the 26th of July 1930, and kept in custody till the 1st of August, when we were let off. We are unable to understand this strange procedure. We are informed by a responsible Government official that our release was effected in order to bring out a conciliation between the people and the Government, but just on the eve of our release the village of Turangzai was rounded up. This is hardly a peace move. Thus our release, it seems, was meant to throw dust in the eyes of those who ask the Government to be reasonable.

We strongly protest against our release which has made our position awkward. It is evident that the Government is not prepared to make a serious effort to restore confidence.

The position in the Frontier Province is getting serious. We have done our best to voice the legitimate demands of the public but our efforts are negatived by the Government's policy of repression and terrorism. There can be no peace and confidence unless and until all the political prisoners are released and other just demands of the people are fulfilled.

Under such circumstances we do not want to remain outside the Jail for a single moment. The movement which aims at the uplift of our people and which is dear to our hearts will be carried on and we will stand by our people till the end.—"Muslim Outlook."

A GAME OF "HIDE AND SEEK".

—:o:—

All Afridis Join Attack.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The latest report from Peshawar states that the Afridis have withdrawn in considerable numbers both from the District and Khajuri Plain towards the tribal territory. Details of events of the last two days show that in Kohat yesterday, tribes belonging to Ali Khel and Mulla Khel were contemplating moving down via Khauki Toi with the intention of bringing in other Orakzais. Sheikhan Mishti and Ismail Zai are so far staying allof. A warning has been issued to the Orakzais, that collections of armed men in or near the border are liable to be bombed.

The general situation yesterday showed that parties of Afridis had been sheltering in a Nullah south of Sorozai, north of the mobilization godown and were heavily shelled. There was intermittent sniping at several points in the city. The morning found the Sorozai villages clear of Afridis. One gang was reported to be seen near Tarnah.

On the 9th the Afridis sustained some casualties at the hands of a cavalry patrol. It is reported from Kurrum that on the 9th, about 1,500 Massozais attacked Badama Post, north of Hurmaana, but were driven off by the Militia and village Chigha parties, who have maintained a spirit of cheerfulness and staunch loyalty. The Massozais renewed the attack on Badama Post on the eleventh. Two of the Militia were wounded. Desultory fighting continued for some time. The Royal Air Force located the enemy movement and successfully bombed them hitting about 20 Massozais.

Information was received at Parachinar on the 11th that parties of Chamkennis were intending to attack some villages in Mano, Sam and Kurram. They have been warned that unless they evacuated by to-day (Tuesday) their villages will be bombed and their complete submission will be demanded.

During the day on the 11th, large numbers of Paras were reported to be attacking Manosam and Chighas villages. Two villagers of Bhighas are reported to have been killed. The militia lost three killed and one wounded. There had been some interruption of telegraphic communication between Kohat and Peshawar and Peshawar and the Punjab which has however been restored.

Judging from the latest reports, it seems that all sections of Afridis are involved in the present trouble. —A. P.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 11.

(Delayed in transmission).

The Afridis who had gathered in the garden south of the city were engaged by the police all night and shots were exchanged. At midnight a party of Afridis fired scattered shots at the Cantonment but no damage was done. They retired at dawn. A number of Afridis were killed and wounded by yesterday's bombing. Direct telegraph communication with Shabqadar and Charsadda is still cut. An armoured train from Lahore arrive this afternoon. The city gates have been opened. Passengers by trains termination at Nowshera are arriving Peshawar in taxis. The situation is quiet. A. P.

"PESHAWAR SITUATION SERIOUS".

—:o:—

Large Scale Mobilisation.

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

The Simla Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette", writes:—

"So serious is the situation around Peshawar that there is every likelihood of the Military and Air Force operations on a large scale.

"Communications from and to Peshawar being interrupted, the authorities are dependent mainly upon the wireless.

"The Garrison at Nowshera is considerably reinforced.

"An armoured train, manned by two platoons, one machine gun section of "Northumberland left Lahore on Sunday night. Four armoured cars of the Royal Tank Corps left on Monday.—Free Press.

BOMBING BY AIR FORCE. "D. T." Doubts Its Efficacy..

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The "Daily Telegraph" questions whether the Air Force is really efficacious on the North-West Frontier. It says: "It is after dropping "6,000 bombs in a single day that we hear of a skirmishing right up to the gates of Peshawar. Doubt must arise whether effect of this weapon has not been precise the opposite of what was expected.—Reuter.

All O. K. On The Frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Rugby.—The latest news from Peshawar indicates that owing to the presence of troops obviously adequate to deal with the situation no alarm has been displayed by the populace of the city during the present trouble. Measures taken by the Air Force have prevented any large concentration by hostile tribesmen; and those remaining in the British territory have been split into small and somewhat elusive parties who have occasionally percolated to the outskirts of the city. When these are located they are promptly dealt with by the defending troops.

It is reported that their intention was that the main body of the Lashker should deliver an attack on the night of the 8th. No attack, however, was carried out on the city or the Cantonment. Although the casualties among the Afridis are believed to be severe the conditions make them difficult to estimate with any accuracy. No casualties have been reported among British troops and those among Indian troops have been very slight.—B. O. W.

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Public Notices

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Urdu knowing qualified Trained Lady Teachers for the temporary post of the 1st Assistant of the Municipal Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Primary Teachers, on a salary of Rs. 145 for a period of about 2 years. Trained Lady Teachers possessing a sound knowledge of Urdu and English will be preferred. Intending candidates should state their age, qualifications, previous experience, caste and creed etc. in their applications which should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, 1930.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office, Bombay, 6th August, 1930.
1388

NOTICE.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 003128 on the life of Shah Kachrabhai Hathi Sing, St. Bareja, Ahmedabad, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
THE EASTERN AGENCY CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.
10, Canning Street,
Calcutta, the June, 1930.
1391

NOTICE

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the APPLICATION DEPOSIT receipt No. 2521 Allotment Letter No. 2521 and Allotment Money receipt No. 2136 for 300 Shares Nos. 153446 to 153745 of the Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., issued in the name of H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above receipts should be notified to the above Company at its Registered Office, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise original Share Certificates will be issued in lieu of the above receipts to the party.
1390

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION for the supply of Kerosene Oil of 125 degrees for the year 1930-31 for the use of the Baroda City Municipality will be held on 20th August, 1930, at 6 p.m., before the General Board, in the Corporation Hall. Those wishing to bid should attend the auction at the appointed time with a deposit of Rs. 800. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

E. J. KATPITIA,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.
Baroda, 11th August, 1930.
1384

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS--1931.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from Monday, the 16th of March, 1931. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the Registrar on or before the 1st of October, 1930.
1345

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th August, 1930, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 973 of 1930.
(Short Cause)

Messrs. JAVANMAL INDUMAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs
Vs
SHIVNARAYAN NATHOOLAL GATANI, of Jalgaon Hindu Inhabitant, residing and carrying on business at Jalgaon. ..... Defendant.

To,
SHIVNARAYAN NATHOOLAL GATANI,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit against you claiming Rs. 3,775-10-3 and interest on Rs. 3,400-7-0 at 10 annas per cent per mensem from the 15th day of April, 1930, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum and that you are summoned to appear in the High Court at Bombay at 11 o'clock (S.T.) on the 3rd day of September 1930, being the date fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit and that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1930.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
1393

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ba. HAWABAI, wife of Peerbhai Hasar has contracted to sell to our client Dhohi MAHOMED NATHOO, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 41 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed from the cess payable thereon containing by admeasurement 84 50 square yards or thereabouts being portion of the land registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 580, New No. 2771, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8285, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and consisting of a ground floor used as three motor garages and two upper floors assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'C Ward' No. 322 and Street No. 9, situated at Chandanwadi at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a common passage on or towards the West by a Common Gully beyond that the property of Kaikhusuru Nassarwanji on or towards the North by the property of Kaikhusuru Nasarwanji and on or towards the South by the property of Nanoo Papa.

Dated 12th August, 1930.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1389

IMPORTANT

REPUTABLE FIRMS or PERSONS are invited to take over charge as CHIEF AGENTS of a sound company doing FIRE, MARINE and ACCIDENT BUSINESS. Very libera lterms and full facilities. Apply to Box No. 2563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
840

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1115 of 1929.

EBRAHIM HAJI YACOOB. Plaintiff.
vs.
AHMED HAJI HAROON. Defendant.

To,
AHMED HAJI HAROON, Esquire, Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the High Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon on part of the plaintiff for an order as follows:—

(1) That Messrs. Ghellabhai Sunderji, Jusub Haji Valli and R. Preston joint Receivers or any two of them be authorized to investigate the claims of creditors mentioned in Ex. D. to the affidavit of Abdul Rehman Haji Yacoob dated the 7th August, 1930, and to admit such claims.

(2) That the said Receivers or any two of them be directed to pay a sum equal to three annas in the rupee to all the creditors of the firms of Haji Haroon and Co. and Amin and Co. mentioned in Exs. B, C and D to the said affidavit of Abdul Rehman Haji Yacoob and that when making payment to Aishabai widow of Abdul Latif Chinai they take into account Rs. 6,000 received by her in excess in the first distribution of six annas in the rupee.

(3) That the said Receivers or any two of them do pay to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Carde attorneys for R. Preston, Herbertson, and Co. Ltd. Grindlay and Co. Ltd., and the Eastern Bank, Ltd., costs of and incidental to the Chamber Summons dated 3rd July, 1930, and order, dated 14th July, 1930 and all costs incurred by them before the Commissioner for taking accounts on investigation of the claim of the said Aishabai and to Messrs. Kanga and Co. attorneys for the said Aishabai costs of and incidental to the said Chamber Summons and order including the costs incurred by her for proving her claim before the Commissioner councel being certified by the said Commissioner.

(4) That the said Receivers or any two of them pay Rs. 100 to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe attorneys for Revetus Ltd. in full payment of their cost of Suit No. 2519 of 1929 filed against Haji Haroon and Co.

(5) That the said Receivers or any two of them do pay Rs. 2,500 to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the plaintiff and also for the Receivers on account and in part payment of their costs due to them.

(6) That the said Receivers do set apart sufficient sum to meet the balance of costs payable to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya of this suit and of the reference before the Commissioner and all other costs of interlocutory proceedings ordered to be paid by the Court and pay such costs.

(7) That after paying the sums aforesaid and setting apart various sums as aforesaid the said Receivers or any two of them do from time to time whenever sufficient cash comes in their hands distribute such cash rateably amongst such creditors of the said firms of Haji Haroon and Co., and Amin and Co.

(8) That the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court be directed to extend time to the plaintiff for filing partnership accounts under order of reference dated 21st August, 1929, to 1st. November, 1930.

(9) That the plaintiff's costs of this application and order as between attorney and client be paid out of the partnership assets.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1930.

(Sd.) CAPTAIN and VAIDYA.
Plaintiff's attorneys.

N. B.—Affidavit of Abdul Rehman Haji Yacoob has been made in support of the above application on 7 August, 1930.
1387

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

All-Talking, Singing, Musical Entertainment.

ARE YOU A COWARD?
Of course not! Then you are Invited to meet
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Last Few Days. BAKAVALI Last Few Days.
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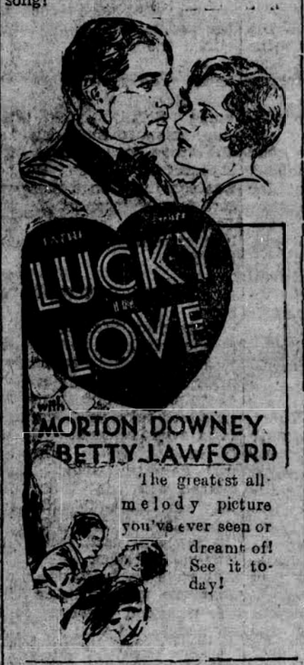

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A Fast Action Drama!
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NEXT SATURDAY
A compelling drama of the race track staged on the rolling vistas of the sage.
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IN
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The whole production in Natural Colours.
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Featuring Wallace Beery.

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ERICH VON STROHEIM
IN
THE WEDDING MARCH
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

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Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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DANE and ARTHUR
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What the People Say

INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The problem of investments of Insurance companies was tackled in the "Bombay Chronicle" some days ago, the writer suggesting the use of Tram Car Companies for the investment.

I may suggest a few schemes of organisation for providing the best and safest investments.

Here, I give one only as an instance. The Bhopal State has made an announcement in the State "Gazette" to the effect that all corn distributed by capitalists among the peasantry as seeds for sowing, shall be helped in being recovered from them by the Patels of the different villages. For this purpose, the Bhopal Government has issued printed forms, in which all seed distributions are recorded by the State Tahsildars and seed quantities recorded in these forms are to be helped in being recovered from the seed loaners.

Wheat, to the value of Rs. 50 lacs, can be in this way distributed among the tenants of the State.

Now, if certain Insurance Companies want to invest Rs. 50 lacs or any smallar amount, they can do so. I can give them house property or land property in security against such investments. These companies can loan money to certain well-to-do individuals against their house or land property estimated to value double the amount of loan and these individuals will advance seed quantities to the peasants. These seed loans to the peasants will remain as further securities against the amount advanced to loaning principals.

As an extra benefit to the Insurance Companies, Life Insurance Business can be guaranteed of the face value of ten times the amount so invested by the Insurance Companies. Thus, if any Company invests one lac, on a moderate rate of interest in seed distribution. Life Insurance business of the face value of Rs. 10 lacs, to be secured within one year, with full-years premium paid-up. The rate of interest will be very moderate, but it will in no case be less than 4 per cent. per annum.

Insurance Companies who want to propagate the message of Life Insurance to the farmers, will certainly find this kind of investment to be the safest, the most profitable and the best for propoganda.—Yours, etc.,

RAIZADA GOVIND PARASAD VERMAN.

Hava Mahal, Bhopal, Aug 9.

TEXTILE MILLS & BOYCOTT

—:o:—

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an article under the above caption appearing in your to-day's issue your correspondent Mr. Padam P. D. Gati of Ahmedabad puts forward a novel plea that the textile mills using foreign yarn for their cloth and patronizing British firms in the purchases of stores etc. should not be boycotted. Such a suggestion has come for the first time since the Boycott Movement was started in earnest. No cloth can really be called Swadeshi unless the yarn of which it is made is spun in India and out of Indian cotton. To make the boycott really effective, foreign yarn under no circumstances must be allowed to be used here simply because that produces the good quality of cloth. The people of this country are prepared to use, at this stage, even courser cloth if finer counts of yarn cannot be manufactured. Besides the mills that wish to manufacture better quality of cloth can very well spin finer counts here only. When they can do this, there is no reason why they should be allowed to use foreign yarn. It is absurd to suggest that those mills which use foreign yarn and which patronize British Firms in the purchase of their stores should be first allowed to be members of the F. C. B. Committee or of the Swadeshi Sabha and be afterwards asked to give preference (gradually) to Indian firms in the purchase of raw products, when it is clear such facilities once given may not be abused for an indefinite length of time on one excuse or the other and that this would tend to slacken the intensity of the boycott. Those mills, which do not want to be affected by the Boycott, can well stop to use foreign yarn and abide by other terms and furnish proof of their having done so and to undertake to continue to abide by the boycott terms and thus entitle themselves to be the members of the Swadeshi Sabha etc. There is also the weakness in putting the condition of giving preference to Indian raw materials and stores by way of recommendation instead of compulsions. As for European or foreign management, I, for one, would not mind treating such Mills as Swadeshi mills if they fulfil all other boycott conditions and work in the interests of India, provided also that the individual Europeans or foreigners are in entire sympathy with Indian aspirations in spirit and practice.

Usually when the interests of certain mills are affected the plea of "untold sufferings of mills workers consequent upon being thrown out of employment" is depicted and put forward but as a matter of fact such mills care little for the workers when the workers' interests are at stake. This plea, therefore, when put forward especially by a millowner deserves very little consideration as it is selfishly put forward.

Instead of, therefore, expecting "other right-minid persons" to agree to his views, your correspondent should do well in persuading, if he can, the millowners concerned to change their view in the interests of this country and of themselves.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
August 5.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

—:o:—

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish this letter in your popular paper? The great rush at Parsi meeting at the Rialto Cinema, can be mildly described as 'terrible'! In anticipation of a rush people had been pouring in since three o'clock although the meeting was at 6-15. Even the C. J. Hall had proved quite insufficient during recent meetings and people had to stand outside the doors on each floor. It is evident that neither the Rialto Cinema nor the C. J. Hall are suitable for such large meetings. I have humbly to suggest that in future either a larger cinema like the Royal Opera House or an open space meeting will be most suitable. Vande Mataram!

NARIMAN BOMANSHAH.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

BOYCOTT STAMPS.

—:o:—

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave some space in the valuable columns of your daily for the following few lines, in the interest of the public.

Recently we noticed in some dailies that the Government of Bihar and Orissa and also the Government of Central Provinces have decided to ban the use of Boycott stamps and similar emblems on letters and other articles carried by post. If we can believe the report of the Associated Press of India, the same will be notified "India Gazette."

It was ony a few days back that the Free Press of India reported to the local papers that the Postmaster-General, Bombay, replying to the question of a representative of the agency whether the boycott-emblems on letters were objectionable, said that so long as the usual postage stamps were borne by the articles, the postal authorities have nothing to do with the boycott-emblems or whatever is written on the covers.

That the boycott-emblems have a great effect on the masses in spreading the spirit of Swadeshism cannot be denied by any one, as the authorities themselves have recognized their efficacy by banning them. Since our attainment of Swaraj depends to a very great extent upon a thorough boycott of British goods, it is of impending necessity that the flame of Swadeshism must be kept steadily burning in the minds of the masses; and for this, the boycott stamps, stamps bearing the photos of our patriots and similar emblems must be used in large numbers.

But now are we to stop using the emblems? Certainly not. I humbly suggest, that unlike our practice till now, we are to fix them on our letter papers, in any of their top corners; instead of the printed stamps, the slogans may also be written in the same place as mentioned above. What we want is that our letters should reach the addressees safely and that, we should use the Boycott stamps.—Yours, etc.,

"BOYCOTTER."

"A SATARA MUSSOLINI"

—:o:—

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 9th inst. you print an editorial entitled "A Satara Mussolini, in which you compare the District Magistrate of Guntur and the Subdivisional Magistrate of Satarva to Mussolini. In future will you kindly refrain from drawing such comparisons? The Magistrate in question acted tyrannically, and it naturally gets on the nerves of an Italian to hear them compared with the statesman who has organised the Fascist State, who has placed Italy in the forefront of all nations in respect of social legislation, who has instituted the comparison insurance against tubercolosis, who has redeemed vast tracts of Italian lands and is now reclaiming from the desert stand and making fit for cultivation large districts in Tripoli. There is no need to say more here; this only I will say that the notion of Mussolini being a tyrant is quite erroneous. He governs by the will of the nation, not by tyrannical force. He is an apostle of freedom, not of slavery. That an Indian paper devoted to the cause of India's freedom should thus blacken the great name of Mussolini causes no little sorrow to the Italians who understand their greatest man and value his great work.—Yours. etc.,

G. SCRINZI.

Dadysett Road, Chowpatty,
August 9, 1930.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Lala Dunichand's statement I beg to pen the following lines in order to clear up a misconception and give justice to an institution well worthy of its name.

With malice towards none, as far as I gather the article leads one to think that besides the Satyagrahis, the Seva Dal is the only body recognised by the Congress Committee.

The general public is perhaps unaware that there is the National Militia at present existing under the leadership of a general well worthy of his stripes, Yusuf Meherally who will perhaps see the open sky simultaniously as this article sees the light of the day.

With all reverence to Dr. Hardikar whom we all rank among the mightiest pillars of India, we must give a definite classification to the two bodies which are to be the ministry of the future "Swajantra Bharat".

The duties of the Hindustani Seva Dal are as apart from those of the National Militia as the police force is from the army. The one i.e. the Seva Dal, has to bear all the brunt of the civic as well civil duties, whereas the other is meant for the rougher jobs like pioneering, fortifying and transporting.

All of the three main bodies are militias, but the National Militia of India is a title only deserved by that glorious institution organised by Meherali.

Again I impress upon you, Sir, with the least disrespect to the Seva Dal, that the public must be made aware of the one body equally well as the other.

May it appear impudent on my part to appeal in this column that India needs more youths both for the Seva Dal, and the National Militia? Bande Mataram!--Yours etc.,

INDIAN YOUTH.

Aug. 8.

GANPATI UTSAV.

—:o:—

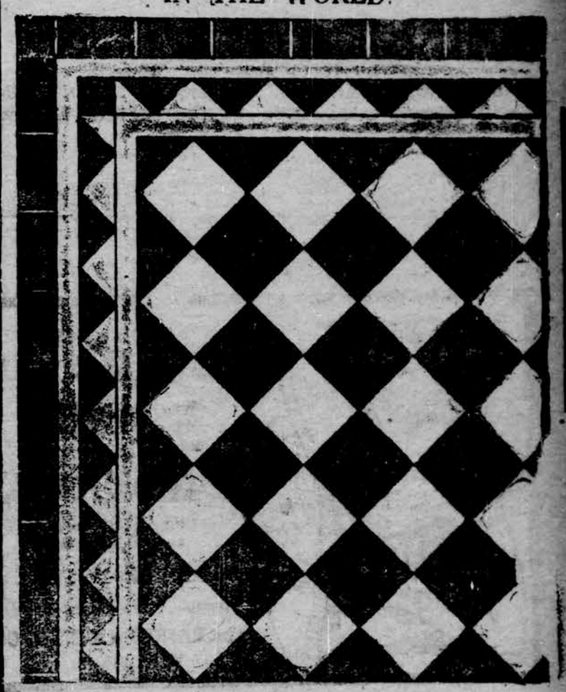
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Ganpati Festival is fast approaching. This fetival is an occasion when wall papers are used for decoration by the Utsav valas everywhere. It is, therefore, necssary to remind all those with whom the management lies, that no wall papers should be used this year and hereafter for this religious ceremony. Plain Khadi can be conveniently used for the necessary decoration. So also decorated khadi and coloured khadi is also available and can be used with advantage, since, it can be used for other festivals also, if kept properly.

Hope you will give prominence to this suggestion in your paper at an early date.—Yours etc.,

S. M.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIN IN THE WORLD.



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E. E.

THE RIGHT TO REVOLUTION.

—:o:—

India Teaching The Greatest Lesson In History.

The New York "Nation" writes:—

Will the right to revolt survive? The Declaration of Independence, as most Americans have forgotten, expressly declared that ". . . whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (the right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and government by consent of the governed) it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government. . ." All over the world the right to rebellion has been and is recognized by everybody save those actually in control of governments. It has been accepted as a matter of course and all successful revolutionists have been acclaimed as heroes and servants of humanity, whereas the unsuccessful have been consigned to the firing squad and contumely. But recent events have caused many to wonder whether the new technique of despots, and the increasingly centralized power of all governments, is not in a fair way to rob the people of their historic right to throw off any government which seems to them intolerable.

MODERN OBSTACLES.

That modern inventions have played into the hands of governments nobody will deny. The growing destructiveness of these inventions in the field of warfare tends to strengthen those in power. The bombing ability of airplanes the use of gas and of tanks augment tremendously the odds in favor of the in's and against the out's. Even more so do the modern press and the modern methods of communication—motor cars, telephone, radio, wireless. When all portions of a country can be explored either by reporters or the spies of authority flying from boundary to boundary in a few hours the possibility of concealing revolutionary preparations becomes slight indeed. The patriots at Concord and Lexington could not have hidden many supplies had British airplanes constantly watched them from overhead. When Washington started his march to York-town he crossed the Hudson at Dobbs Ferry, not twenty-five miles from British headquarters. Yet his troops were well through New Jersey before definite knowledge of this movement roused the British in New York City to action. Concealment of troop movements when war has begun can still be achieved, but our Southern and Western States, if they should decide to revolt against the Union, could not do in the way of preparation what the incipient Confederacy did so easily in 1860-61.

If we look abroad the point we are seeking to make becomes even plainer. No serious person believes, to-day, that there is any likelihood of organized revolt against Mussolini. Some day his whole regime may collapse in violent convulsion akin to chaos, but the future surely holds in store no new Garibaldi to campaign with a thousand or a hundred thousand. In Russia, too, it appears as if the present dictators could be overthrown only by some great disaster or by complete economic collapse. Vast spaces there are enough in Russia; as far as distance and lack of communications are concerned it might be possible to stage an old-fashioned revolt; but there is surely no opportunity to acquire in advance all the food supplies and the military equipment necessary.

A NEW TECHNIQUE.

But what of India? That country is to-day the most interesting on the globe, for the reason that a very old yet new technique of revolution is now being used there which may prove that the Indians, at least, still possess that right of rebellion which our forefathers prized above all else. If non-resistance to physical acts on the part of the overlords, coupled with absolute disobedience, can break down a government that rules without the consent of the governed, the greatest lesson in its history will have been taught the world. Despots will certainly tremble everywhere if they find that airplanes, tear gas, police staves, rifles, and machine-guns are of no avail against a people which welcomes prison and courts death and suffering in preference to the continuance of a regime it detests. You cannot massacre a whole people; not even soldiers can continue for very long to shoot down unresisting men who bare their bosoms to the fatal lead. Certainly England to-day holds her Indian Empire by the most tenuous of strings; the only question is whether there is sufficient determination and solidarity to go on with the protests and the sacrifice.

THE CLASH.

Moreover, it is not only the active non-resistance of the Indians—to write an apparent contradiction—which counts. Little by little the English are being forced into an ignoble and an impossible situation. They are insisting upon holding a country which they won by a victory over a third nation; they know that the country is overwhelmingly against them; they are bewildered because the people they dominate refuse to take them at their valuation. They cannot understand that one little man whom they have placed behind bars exercises an authority far beyond their own and has achieved the love of millions they cannot win; they cannot understand why force no longer avails, or the wholesale arrests with which they have filled their jails. They have proscribed the National Congress as an illegal organization; some of their myrmidons have banned the Gandhi cap which even the children are wearing. Nothing avails. There is here a clash not only of civilizations, of national points of view, but of a greater philosophy with a lesser—that of Christ who refused to lift one finger to save himself; who put all his faith in the things of the spirit and the refusal to do evil that good might come therefrom.

Perhaps what is demanded here can only be achieved by a nation like that of the Indians with their mysticism, their spirituality, their faith, their peculiar beliefs, their history. Perhaps; but our faith in the eventual all-conquering nature of Gandhi's weapons is complete. How pitiful it is that Ramsay MacDonald and his Government cannot see it! How disturbing it must be to all members of the Labour Party who are at the same time followers of conscience and lovers of humanity when they read of the police beating unresisting persons until foreign correspondents can look on no longer; when they read that their agents are using all the weapons of imperialistic authority! What a pity they cannot recall what their great statesman Richard Cowden once said: "Can we play the game of fraud, violence, and injustice in Asia without finding our national conscience seared at home?"

LEADERS' CONVICTION.

—:o:—

Indian Press Comments.

The "Tribune", writes:—

The proceedings in the case unmistagably showed that the Police Commissioner's order was wholly illegal, and if the case were defended the accused were bound to be acquitted. Apart from the illegality of the conviction, the serious disparity in the sentences awarded to the various accused for identical offences clearly shows that either the Magistrate did not approach his task in a purely judicial frame of mind or his idea of justice is somewhat extraordinary.

SIR ERNEST HOTSON INTERVENES.

The "Hindu", writes:—

There is, however, an even more significant matter that must vitiate both the validity and the fairness of the finding of the Magistrate on which he bases his conviction. The gravamen of the charge lies not so much in the order prescribing the routs as in the order to disperse upon which followed the arrest of Panditji and others as being members of an unlawful assembly. This order to disperse was given after a whole night of vigil in which both the police and the processionists had sat quietly opposite each other and after Sir Ernest Hotson had arrived and Mr. Healy, the Commissioner, had consultations wth him. In the course of the examination of Mr. Healy, Pandit Malaviya was not permitted to pursue his questions as to the extent to which he had obtained orders from Sir Ernest Hotson for all that he did after the latter arrived on the scene. There was, however, one similarly the result of the ap- Healy made, namely, that he would not have used force if Sir Ernest had not approved of it and that in the matter of dispersal by force he liked to share his responsibility wwith others. If the question had been allowed to be pursued, it seems likely that evidence would have been on record as to whether the order calling on the crowd to disperse and the arrest of the leaders were similarly the resulut of the approval of or the direction which Mr. Healy might have obtained from Sir Ernest; for until the latter arrived on the scene, Mr. Healy by himself did not take the responsibility to initiate the series of actions that followed. If these acts had been based on Sir Ernest's approval, then it is clear that Mr. Healy's order to disperse was not dictated by his judgment of the necessity of promulgating an order, of arresting the leaders and of dispersing the rest by force, but that it was dictated by the directions that he received from his official superior. That would, we think, vitiate the entire validity of the order to disperse, because it is the Commissioner that has to be satisfied in law with the justice or fairness of the action he takes, not the Home Member. To substitute the judgment of the Home Member for that of the Commissioner of Police in effect daprives the action taken of the legal basis on which it could be sustained and in this view the convictions will, we think, be wholly unsustainable. It is to be regretted that the Magistrate, while stating the need for attacking the order of the Police Commissioner on these grounds, did not give the defence an opportunity to do so.

"KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE" PROCLAMATION.

—:o:—

Troops Ready To Squash Wafd Meeting.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT.

CAIRO, Sunday.

The Sidky Government has decided to prevent the demonstration in support of Parliament, which the Wafd leaders have decided to hold in Cairo to-morrow.

A proclamation has been issued announcing the Government's intention to "preserve order" and warning both deputies and the general public against taking part in the demonstration.

Troops are already being assembled in the open space near the Parliament House.

Nahas Pasha the ex-Premier and leader of the Wafd, has replied to Sir Percy Loraine's letter informing him of Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons last week.

WAFD REPLY TO BRITAIN.

The Egyptian nation is, he says, happy that the British Government is observing strict neutrality and that it does not intend to be employed as an instrument for attacking the Egyptian Constitution.

This, he says, is the best means of preserving the good atmosphere in which the London negotiations ended.

The Egyptian nation, which has always warmly welcomed foreigners, and concerns itself with their security and welfare, regrets the sad events which have happened against its wishes.

"AGGRESSION".

For these events the conduct of the Ministry in the present crisis is responsible.

The country is only defending its Constitution against aggression and the usurpation of authority.

The best way of avoiding such events, which always accompany the accession to power of a Government hostile to the people, is to secure that the Constitution remains inviolate.

"We hape," he concludes, "that democracy will be triumphantly victorious over absolutism, and that thus the causes leading to such painful events will disappear."

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step in Egypt will be a demand by the two Houses of Parliament for the summoning of an immediate Extraordinary Session this week.

Under Article 40 of the Constitution the King is bound, on receiving a petition signed by a majority of either House, to hold such a Session.

The first work of the Chamber would presumably be immediately to pass a vote of no confidence in the Ministry, which, under Article 65, is thereupon bound to resign.

It seems therefore that unless King Fuad and Sidky Pasha are prepared to break the law and to use force in breaking it, the present Government's days are numbered.—"Daily Herald."

SENATE RESOLUTION.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is over a month back that I had requested Dr. Paidya, through the column of your valuable paper, to publish the names of those members of the Bombay Unversity Senate who voted for and against the resolution of Dr. Vadiya regarding the adjournment of the Senate meeting to honour the members who are imprisoned for political offences.

May I once, again request him to publish the same?—Yous, etc.,

DR. KOTHARE.

Aug. 4.

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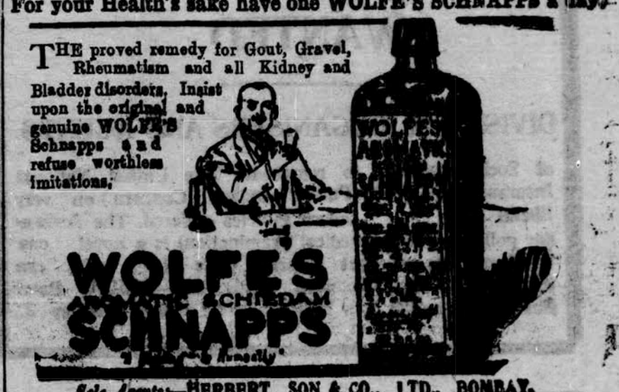
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup: 15th Brigade R. A. Kirkee v. Duke of Wellington.

SANTACRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held at Anand Bhuvan, Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz at 9 P.M. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar has kindly consented to preside and distribute prizes for the spinning competition.'

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT C. J. HALL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will a public Parsi meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall (to-day) Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Jayshee Raiji, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi, Miss Nariman, Dr. Dosibai Patel, Messrs. Homi Kapadia and Bharucha, and others will deliver short addresses on "True Swadeshi."

Entrance will be by tickets costing Re. 1; annas 8 and annas 4 will be available at the Hall between 4 and 6 p.M. Proceeds will be given to Parsi Swadeshi Pracharak Fund.

—:o:—

A SWADESHI BAZAR.

The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha will organise a Swadeshi Bazar from 23rd August for a week at Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road. Stalls measuring 5'x7, 7'x10, and 10'x12, are available as also a few prominent stalls at Special rates. For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretaries at the Offices of the Sabha—Central Bank Building, Room No. 7, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Jt., Hon. Secretary Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps informs Captains, Vice-Captains and secretaries of different Volunteer Corps working under the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps to be present at Dadabhai Manzil Congress House today (Wednesday) at 8-30 (P.M.) S.T.

NOTICE.

All the Volunteers of the National Militia are ordered to be present at the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) sharp.

SEVA DAL RALLY.

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers of "A", "B" and "C" Wards to-day (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. (S.T.) in the Congress House.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers of all Wards are requested to be present in the Congress House on Thursday the 14th August at 6-30 A. M. (S.T.) sharp when Mrs. Kasturaba Gandhi will inspect our army at 7 A.M.

DR. HARDIKAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Ekamber Iyer, an Organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal from Hubli, has been appointed by Dr. Hardikar to supervise all the activities of the Dal in the Congress province of Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING IN VILE PARLE.

A public meeting under the auspicies of V. Congress Committee will be held in Vileparle Tilak Mandir to-day (Wednesday) at 9 P.M. of all the voters on the ensuing Municipal Elections.

GUJRATI LADIES' SWADESHI STORES.

The above Stores is situated on the ground floor of the Servants of India Society and is kept open from 8-30 A.M. to 3 P.M. The stock consists of various articles of clothes, made purely of Indian yarn, also other household Swadeshi articles such as sugar stationery, toilets.

AKHIL KARNATAK RASHTRIYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the South Kanara National Workers' League and the Karnatak Congress Workers' League of Bombay, a public meeting will be held today (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the National Physical Culture Institute near General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, when Sjt. Siddanand Panth, Dr. Shamsi and others will speak on "Present Political Movement".

CONGRESS BRANCH FOR BOMBAY WORKERS.

—:o:—

Improving Workers' Social Conditions.

A branch of the B. P. C. C. has been opened in the labour area at Vahidina Mansion, Poibawdi, Parel.

The branch has been established to improve the economic and social conditions of the workers, and to organise Congress propaganda among them.

Congress Labour Week.

The Labour Week organised by the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Gongress Committee will commence on Sunday 17th inst.

LABOUR MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Parel Branch, a Public Meeting will be held (to-day) Wednesday, on the Bombay Port Trust Grounds, Opp. the Dock Yard Road Station at 5-30 P.M.

At Lalbaug Opp. Dinshaw Petit Mills another meeting will be held at 8-30 P.M. when Prof. Kosambi and other speakers will address.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Picketing Sewikas.

All the Picketing Sewikas are informed to come to-day the 13th August punctually at the usual time given to them, at Sukhanand's Dharamshala. Morning Sewikas are requested to come punctually at Sukhanand's Dharamshala.

SWARAJYA PROCESSION.

—:o:—

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh.)

We have to announce that Sunday the 24th August has been fixed as Swarajya Procession Day of this month. Instead of atleast five tolas sacrificial yarn, we have to inform the public that those taking part in the procession will have to bring with them atleast two hanks each of 840 yards of sacrificial yarn, handspun. First few winners will be awarded Silver badges.

PICKETS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

The following is a List of the volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort on the 12th Aug.

Shivappa B. Kotiyam, Narayan Devji, Dhondu Devu, Shankar Sakharam, Sankar Bala Savant, Vittal Laxuman, Ranchhod Vallabhbhai, Sakharam Bala Gopal Maruthi, Mira Velji, Subramania V. Nair, Mohan Permanand.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA

—:o:—

Returned Unopposed To Assembly.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, ex-President of the Bombay Legislative Council who contested for the Assembly from the Southern Division, has been returned unopposed. The other candidates including his son Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola having withdrawn in his favour. His election is associated with the theme of Speakership, and his friends are confident that he will be backed by the Government. Sir Ibrahim is now in England participating in the labours of the Whitley Commission.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Volunteers To Be Released.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

Subsequent to this morning's incident relating to the selling of contraband salt all local bazars have been closed and crowds of people are roaming about. A big crowd has collected in front of Khazbazar Police Chowkey in which an armed police party is standing by.

A procession in honour of some volunteers of Mr. Gandhi's first batch who are to be released today will be taken out this evening. Some volunteers are selling contraband salt in different localities while others are distributing handbills addressed to policemen. Some of the latter were detained in the police chowkey and released after taking their names and addresses.—A. P.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE INFORMATION BOX

Manufacturers & Dealers Of Toys.

The following names have been received by the Bombay Swadeshi League:—

1. V. Prabha and Co., Girgaon, Bombay.
2. Wooden Toys Musum Pydhonie, Bombay.
3. Ram Sanjiv Shetty Toy Factory, Chhannapattam.
4. K. S. Athrayan and Co. Chhannapattam.
5. Khunya Murlidhar Toy Works Poona City.
6. Kelkar Toy Works Ogalewadi, Oudh, State.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN PERSIAN GULF.

Bombay Man Loses Life In Rescuing Child.

Mr. Cyril Martin, an Anglo-Indian from Bombay, who was employed on the S.S. Vita was drowned in a vain but gallant attempt to save the infant, son of Mrs. Todd, a passenger on the ship. The tragedy occurred on Monday when the ship was nearing Bushire. It appears that the child who was playing on deck fell overboard, and Martin dived after him, but his efforts proved fruitless in a rough sea. The child's body has been recovered, but no trace has been found yet of Martin's body.

NATIONAL FLAG FOR CIVIC HALL.

—:o:—

Fort Voters' Lead To Bombay

Under the auspices of the A Ward Congress Committee a meeting of the voters and residents of the Fort area was held at Dwarkadas Lane on Tuesday night at 9-30 p.m. Mr. Nagindas Master, Solicitor, presided.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing its emphatic opinion that the National Flag should be hoisted on the Municipal Building and giving a mandate to their representatives in the Corposation to support the motion.

Mr. Shivlas Champsey said that thousands of Indians had suffered lathi blows, and some had given their lives for the honour of their National Flag. The municipalities and local boards in various parts of the country had hoisted the flag on their buildings. When they were fighting against the Government so strenuously, it should be easier for them to put pressure on their own representatives in the Corporation.

Local self-government would be a mockery if they could not have their own flag. The rate-payers had a right to have their voice heard in this matter.

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. W. T. Halai, moving the resolution, reminded the audience of the judgment of the Madras High Court holding that the National Flag could be hoisted anywhere without offending against the law. If the Corporation did not pass the resolution, he hoped that hundreds of young men would come forward to put up the flag on the Municipal Building every day.

The resolution, after being further supported by some other speakers, was passed unanimously.

WAR ON "NO-TAX" CAMPAIGN.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

It is notified that the Governor-in-Council in exercise of his powers under the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance of 1930, has declared land revenue or any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue or any tax, cess or other due or amount payable to the Government of any local authority, or rent of agricultural land, or anything recoverable as arrears of, or along with such rent in the district of Cawnpore shall be notified liabilities for the purpose of the said Ordinance.—A. P.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

G. I. P. Defeat Bombay Gymkhana.

In the Rovers Tournament the G. I. P. Rly. defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by 3 goals to 2 after an exciting game. The teams were evenly matched and the score is a fair index of the play.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

New York, Aug. 12.

Previous Closing Rate	12.58
To-day's Opening Rate	12.52
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	12.36
Difference	—.22

Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 221.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Previous Closing Rate	6.66
To-day's Opening Rate	6.71
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.67
Difference	plus .01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 12.

Silver Ready	16 3 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	16 3 0. Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Shravan	46 15 0
Bhadrava	46 13 0

JILTED LOVER'S CRIME.

—:o:—

Attempted Suicide, Then Murder Of Brother-in-Law.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Broomfield sentenced one Jivraj Somji, a Khoja, to transportation for life for the murder of Ibrahim Premji (sister's husband).

The accused who is a young man of 22 years was in love with Malik Sultana, a Khoja girl, and wanted to marry her. But the deceased thwarted his plan and the girl was married to some one else. In a fit of disappointment, the accused attempted to commit suicide for which he was bound over for six months by Mr. Khairaz Magistrate. Subsequently, smarting under a sense of grievance, the accused stabbed the deceased at Khoja Jamatkhana on May 19th last.

The Advocate-General appeared for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy.

STOP PRESS.

—:o:—

NEHRUS MEET MAHATMA.

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 12.

It is understood that conversation took place between Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Yerayda jail to-day. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar arrived in Poona to-day. They are apparently expecting a message from Yerayda to-night as they have arranged to meet each other again at eight to-morrow morning before proceeding to Yerayda jail.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12.

Harischandra, Captain of the Congress volunteers, has been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of inciting the police to mutiny.—A. P.

SCORPIONS IN CELLS.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Serious allegations about the maltreatment of political prisoners in the Borstal jail were made before the Additional District Magistrate by Sardar Babu Singh, member of the Nawjivan Hind Sabha while he was being tried under section 17-B of the Criminal Act.

Sardar Babu Singh produced before the Court a scorpion that hit him one day, some alleged eatables which were unfit for consumption and some poisonous insects which were abounding their cells. He said that they passed several sleepless nights and that their grievances were not redressed by the Jail authorities.

The Court forwarded the complaint with the articles exhibited by the accused to the Jail Superintendent for sympathetic action.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

12 ladies were arrested to-day at Burrabazar while picketing foreign cloth shops. Five were arrested yesterday for picketing but were released this morning.—Free Press.

RANGPUR, Aug. 12.

The Police have seized 9 guns belonging to respectable Zemindars and pleaders for their participation in the present movement.—Free Press.

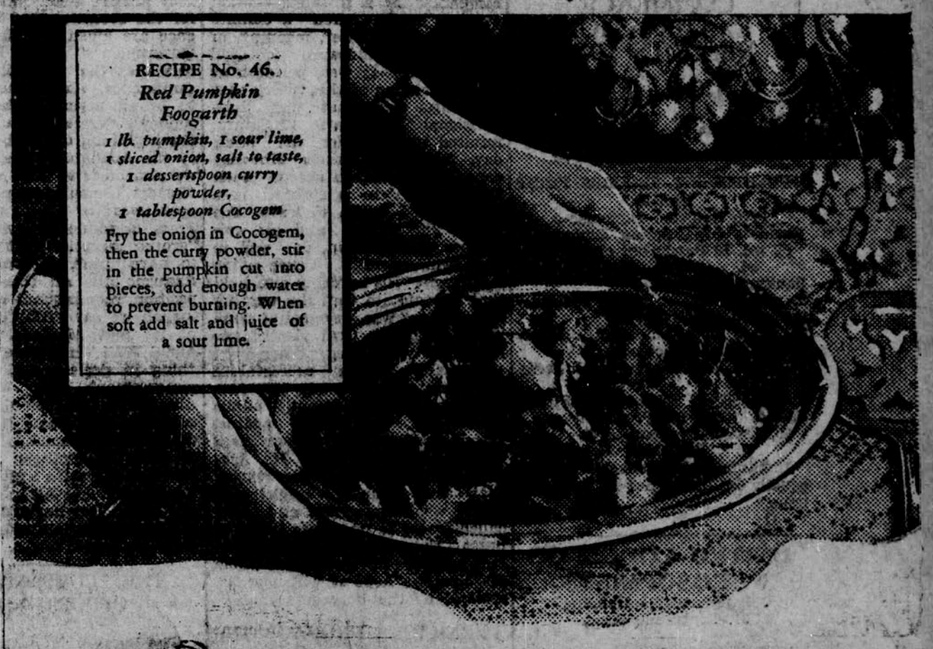
EXCITEMENT AT AHMEDABAD CONTINUES.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

The crowd in front of Khasbazar Police Chowkey still continues. The route of the procession taken out this evening was changed so as to avoid the crowd in front of the police chowkey, but after the procession and the meeting had concluded the crowd swelled and the police made a lathi charge. Still the crowd has not yet completely dispersed.

The total number of volunteers arrested to-day is 74 including 11 arrested in the morning. The rest were arrested during the day while selling contraband salt and distributing handbills to the police.

In the morning, when the police snatched contraband salt from a batch of volunteers some stones were thrown at the police by some persons. The District Police Superintendent showed the stones to the crowd, which cried that it was the work of the C.I.D. One person in the crowd who was suspected to be throwing stone was assaulted and beaten by the crowd.—A. P.



RECIPE No. 46.
Red Pumpkin Foogarth
1 lb. pumpkin, 1 sour lime, 1 sliced onion, salt to taste, 1 dessertspoon curry powder, 1 tablespoon Cocogem.
Fry the onion in Cocogem, then the curry powder, stir in the pumpkin cut into pieces, add enough water to prevent burning. When soft add salt and juice of a sour lime.

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B.C. 14

MR. HARKARE PRESENTS TWO MORE APPLICATIONS

Mr. Dastur Rejects Them Summarily.

Two applications were presented by Mr. G. K. Harkare before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

In the first application, Mr. Harkare alleged that "the accused (Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate) had pronounced a judgment known to him to be contrary to law and committed an offence punishable under Section 219 I. P. C." and prayed that "under Section 196B., C. P. C., the case may be referred to the police for investigation and report to Government for sanction to prosecute the accused according to law."

"PROSECUTE MR. HEALY."

The second application sought "sanction to prosecute Mr. Healy, Police Commissioner, for having instituted a false and malicious prosecution against Mr. Malaviya, Mr. Patel and others on Saturday 2nd instant.

The Magistrate summarily rejected both the applications.

LATHI CHARGE AT RANPUR.

—:o:—

13 Persons Injured.

RANPUR, Aug. 11.

The Political Prisoners' Day was observed here on Sunday by one day's fast and a procession in the afternoon. The procession which started at 3 p.m. passed by the main bazaar road, when a posse of police armed with 'lathis' stopped it, and, it is alleged, without even asking the processionsits to disperse, used their 'lathis' freely. Messrs. Shivlal of Botad and Durgashanker Chunilal of Limbdi received the brunt of the 'lathi' attack. The police also dealt several blows to the prostrate volunteers. A boy was hit and an old woman, it is alleged, chased and assaulted even though she had taken shelter in a tailor's shop.

13 IN-PATIENTS.

Thirteen processionists are in the hospital as in-patients. The condition of two volunteers is regarded as serious. One of them was unconscious for four hours and the other was unconscious for more than six.

A public meeting was held the same night to protest against the police excess and to resort to social boycott. A procession was organised on Monday morning when nearly all the citizens of Ranpur joined it.—Free Press.

SHOLAPUR MILL SCHEME.

—:o:—

Opposition Withdrawn By Depositors.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court resumed the hearing of the application made by Sholapur Mills Co., Ltd., asking for sanction to their scheme is issuing debentures to their creditors who had deposited monies with them, in lieu of their deposits. The case came on after 3 o'clock late in the afternoon.

At the previous hearing the scheme was opposed by some creditors including Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal who was a depositor to the extent of a very large sum.

On Tuesday, the Advocate-General who appeared for the Raja Bahadur informed the Court that his client had reconsidered his position and withdrawn his opposition in view of the fact that two Marwaris were taken as partners in the firm of the Managing Agents.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appearing for another depositor Mr. Haridas Madhavdas (who had previously made a winding-up application) said that his client still held the opinion that the scheme was not feasible. But in view of the attitude of the other depositos, he did not wish to press the point.

His Lordship sanctioned the scheme, and dismissed the winding-up application. The costs of all parties were directed to be paid by the Company.

FOUR ACCUSED TRANSPORTED.

—:o:—

"Champiwallas" In A Fatal Brawl.

The trial was concluded at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of the case in which 3 Mahomedans were charged with rioting and murder.

The accused who were all massageurs (Champiwallas) were living at Duncan Road, and one night in the last Ramzan month they had a quarrel with the deceased Fazal Alaudin who was at first living with the first accused and later left him. All the accused were convicted by the jury.

Sharifa Kutbudin, Piroo Natnoo, Nazir Mahomed and Rehimatalla Kutbudin who were found guilty of murder were sentenced to transportation for life. The second accused Barkatalli Kalambux was sentenced to 6 years for grievous hurt, and the rest to lesser terms.

Rugby.—Their Majesties the King and Queen left Cowes in the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert on Monday morning and entrained at Portsmouth for London.—B. Q. W.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1930.

GANDHI CAPS AND NATIONAL FLAGS

—:o:—

No man with a grain of commonsense could have thought that the bans on Gandhi caps and the National Flags imposed respectively by the District Magistrate of Guntur and the Second Class Magistrate of Rajahmundry were anything but stupid and illegal But times are such that there is a tendency in certain quarters to regard as a challenge to Law and Order and Peace and Tranquillity every thing and every act that may not be exactly to their liking. Mr. Justice Pandalay's orders setting aside these absurd bans are, therefore, valuable in so far as they may serve as a check on the mad crusade against Gandhi caps and National Flags. And they clearly constitute a judicial vindication of commonsense which has come none too soon. We offer our hearty congratulations to his Lordship on his judgments. But what do the Government of Madras propose to do? These illegal orders have been responsible for subjecting the people to a considerable amount of suffering. The bans were sought to be enforced by every possible means. Confiscation of caps and flags and criminal proceedings were all pressed into service. More than seven hundred persons are in jail for the offence of disobeying orders that have been adjudged illegal. And more than a thousand have been deprived of their caps and flags. The extent to which unfortunate people, specially those who were beaten or sent to jail, have been unjustly and illegally harrassed urgently requires apology and compensation. Are the Government of Madras disposed to do the right thing by the victims of the whims of their officials? Will they make ample amends for the sufferings inflicted on innocent persons?

Mr. Justice Pandalay's judgments should open the eyes of the Magistracy and bureaucracy in other provinces also, not excluding Sir Ernest Hotson's Bombay. Not to speak of the ban on the National Flag in Sholapur during Martial Law days, after the withdrawal of Martial Law the ban was ordered to be continued for another two months in the name of Law and Order! Sir Ernest and his colleagues would do well to take the trouble of reading the judgment of Mr. Justice Pandalay. Sir Ernest has also very original views regarding the Gandhi cap. Replying to a question in the Bombay Council on July 19 he propounded the attractive theory that "whatever may have been the case in the past, there can be no doubt that Khaddar clothing specially when accompanied by a so-called Gandhi cap has now acquired a definite political significance", meaning, of course, the significance of Civil Disobedience. It was, perhaps, as an appreciation of this theory that a faithful subordinate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Satara, insulted two pleaders the other day. Objecting to their Khaddar caps, he refused to accept their 'vakalatnama' in a certain case and ordered them to leave the Court. Sir Ernest and his colleagues would, again, do well to read what a High Court ruling lays down: "His Lordship also held that to maintain that the wearing of such caps was a symbol of sympathy with the Civil Resistance movement was wrong." When next time any of the over-zealous bureaucrats in India are tormented by an itch to defend public peace and tranquillity against Gandhi caps—and National Flags—they should remember Mr. Justice Pandalay's significant remark that the Guntur Magistrate's "order was unnecessary and uncalled-for as it was more likely to upset the people's mind." The fact has been obvious to the whole of India, we hope it will now be realised by the bureaucracy also.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

We have commented repeatedly upon the mischievous propaganda emanating from one of the principal exponents of Anglo-Indian Die-hardism, the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore and referred to the incalculable harm this journal is doing to the possibility of Britain and India arriving at an honourable understanding by its campaign of vituperation and malicious misrepresentation of the Indian national movement. But for sheer insolence, brazen-faced falsehood and a wicked desire to propagate the view that the situation in Bombay can be handled by Government only through the imposition of Martial Law the latest effort of its Simla correspondent will be hard to beat. We would treat its effusions with the contempt it deserves, but for the fact that experience has shown that it has recently made intelligent anticipations of the decisions of the Government of India. Evidently there is a section of officialdom in Simla that does not desire a successful issue of the peace negotiations; otherwise the pernicious propaganda of this Simla scribe would have been stopped a long time ago. We are constrained to ask whether amongst members of the bureaucracy or this side of India there is not a corresponding section also, anxious to spoil peace moves. How is it that the Government of Bombay have not, to public knowledge, taken steps to protest to the Government of India against the continuance of this campaign of vilification being carried on by the Lahore journal, which can only further embitter Indian feeling? If there is one journal to which the Press Ordinance deserves to be applied it is the "Civil and Military Gazette". But, of course, it is a privileged organ.

Its Simla correspondent has been "advised" from Bombay that in this city mysterious moves are in progress. The Congress organisation has received money "from mysterious sources". Its leaders are "deliberately courting arrests" in order that the way should be left open to "violent elements" and that they should be "free from suspicion of active association" with Communists. After indulging in this gross libel, the Bombay informant, of the Simla scribe, described as a "business agent who has practically ruined himself", vilifies the peaceful citizens of Bombay by talking about the "temper of the mob" and dubs the Congress headquarters and also the Congress Hospital "hot-beds of mendacity and sedition." Even the humanitarian work of medical relief through the Congress is repugnant to his diseased mind. The Simla scribe gravely comments that the "situation in Bombay is rapidly coming to a head" and the remedy suggested is—Martial Law, although this remedy is "repugnant to every one." But the correspondent, all the same, finds it "generally anticipated" that "troops would be called out in aid of the civil powers." The people of Bombay, who have conducted themselves in a remarkably peaceful manner in these days of strenuous agitation and in spite of the provocation of rule by Ordinances and unwarranted police bans and lathi charges, are entitled to ask Sir Frederick Sykes and his Government whether they consider themselves so unable to handle the situation as to tolerate this campaign and this egregious suggestion that "civil powers" should abdicate to military authority.

SHAUKAT ALI SNUBBED

—:o:—

According to a Lucknow report the Ulema of Firangi Mahal decided to non-co-operate with the Tanzim Conference and the reception to Mr. Shaukat Ali, for they allege that "arrangements for the reception and the Conference are aided and financed by Government." Is it because of this that the organisers of a Conference, which was considered to be an urgent necessity, have suddenly decided to postpone it to the beginning of October? Apropos of the Allahabad meetings also, we remember to have read in the "Leader" some references to the operatives of the Government Press, in connection with the very "grand" reception that was alleged to have been accorded to Mr. Shaukat Ali. All this makes the position very piquant and a little—shall we say "fishy"? Be that as it may Maulana Qutbuddin Abdul Wali has done the right thing in declaring his complete disagreement with Mr. Shaukat Ali's views. The Maulana is the successor of the late Maulana Abdul Bari, the spiritual preceptor of the Ali Brothers. This fact contains a wealth of significance for Mr. Shaukat Ali to enrich himself with. But he is, unfortunately, too busy surfeiting himself with stage-managed farces.

THE CORPORATION'S OPPORTUNITY.

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will soon have before them the proposal of one of their members, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, recommending them to hoist the National Flag over the Municipal buildings. Here is an opportunity for patriotic action, in conformity with the present insurgence of national aspirations which the Corporation must seize, unless they are to stultify themselves as a body lacking in national self-respect. Other Municipalities in the Presidency have hoisted the National Flag and Bombay has, in fact, lagged behind, instead of taking the lead in this matter. We hope rate-payers in every municipal ward in this city will follow the example of their confreres of A Ward by holding meetings asking their representatives in the Corporation to support Mr. Chapsey's resolution. On the day when it comes up for disposal they should muster strong in the Corporation Hall to remind the Civic Fathers how keenly they feel over the question of the National Flag. To those members of the Corporation who may feel nervous about agreeing with Mr. Chapsey, we may point out that honouring the Indian National Flag does not mean disrespect to or hatred of the flags of other nations. We hope Mr. Chapsey's resolution will secure the unanimous acceptance of his colleagues.

TRAP FOR THE BURMANS.

—:o:—

The Burma Legislative Council passed on Saturday the motion of M. Ba U thanking the Simon Commission for having recommended the immediate separation of Burma from India "in accordance with the wishes of the people of Burma" and requesting His Majesty's Government to make an early declaration of the acceptance of this recommendation. Indians will be glad if Burma secures genuine Home Rule, but the particular proposal the Simon Commission makes for the political advance of Burma in the immediate future shows such close conformity with the scheme adumberated by Sir Reginald Craddock some years ago and with the policy advocated by Mr. Lionel Curtis that it is extremely doubtful whether Burmans will enjoy under the Simon proposal even a limited form of Dominion Status. It will be the British vested interests in the country that will enjoy unfettered opportunity for economic exploitation and Burmans should beware, before they accept separation of this type, of the trap being laid for them and insist upon securing genuine Self-Government. That there are Burman leaders who realise this danger of swallowing the Simon bait was clearly indicated in the speech of Tharawaddy, U. Pu, the leader of the Home Rule Party in the Burma Legislative Council, who condemned the Simon proposal and urged "the grant of Home Rule along with separation." The Council's verdict, he declared, would not be the country's verdict, "as the majority still remained outside the Council." If the issue is put plainly before the Burman people we have no doubt regarding the verdict they would give. They will demand the establishment of a system of administration in which they will be the final arbiters of their political and economic progress. But the separation scheme envisaged by the Simon Commission is meant not to lead them even towards this goal but on the contrary to provide a stumbling block to obstruct them in reaching it.

PERSIA'S NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

—:o:—

(BY G. K. N.)

The Shah of Persia and his Majlis have of late been considerably exercised over the appointment of a Finance Minister, at once capable and honest. The country deserves to be congratulated on the final selection. Mirza Syed Hasan Taqizadeh was not long ago the representative of his country in London. He was specially summoned to Teheran to take up the newly created portfolio of roads and communications. He is now invested with the office of Finance Minister in addition to existing responsibilities. This patriot had made his mark even before the first constitutional Majlis, of which he was a member in 1906. He took part in the Committee that framed the new Constitution for Persia. His revolutionary innovations were grimly resented by the then Shah. The monarch, brought up in the old traditions, could not bring himself to understand equality and the proud heritage of old bad times made fraternity repugnant to him. Justice he adored in the abstract, but could not see his way to translate into an actuality of life in his dominions. Mr. Taqizadeh was a thorn in the side of the king who was all but dethroned. It did not take long for the Persian people, pulsating with rebellious ideals, and a sullen monarch, nursing a grievance, to part company. The people's party bombarded the Shah's forces and the present master of the pen and controller of the purse of Persia led the troops. The Shah's army, or its then equalent, pursued them into the British Legation. This was in 1908. The Shah in impotent fury called upon the British Legation to deliver the refugees who were his subjects. He so far condescended as to make a stipulation: let Taqizadeh leave Persia and he would be granted amnesty. Failing in his attempt, the Shah addressed a communication direct to His Royal brother King Edward of England, protesting against the action of the British Minister at Teheran. He was only betraying his pathetic ignorance of the limitations of the crowned Ruler of England. The constitutional representative of a severely limited monarchy sent the following reply. It is enshrined in the history of the liberty of all mankind and runs as follows:

"I have no interest or desire to intervene in any way in the internal affairs of your country, which I hope you will govern as a constitutional sovereign with justice and humanity. Nobody has been invited to take refuge in any Legation at Teheran, and although certain of your subjects have sought refuge there in fear of their lives, Your Majesty is well aware that it is not the custom of your country to refuse asylum to refugees who are not guilty of crime. Those that are already in my Legation will leave on satisfactory guarantees being given."

One of the warmest friends of Taquizadeh was the late Prof. Browne. Like that of every leader who is not a religious dissembler, Taquizadeh's infectious patriotism was gall and wormwood to the priest-hood. The maddened Mullas flung at him the familiar but now innocuous fatwa of "Takfir" and immediately placed him beyond the bounds of protective Islam. Going over to America, Taqizadeh earned his living as a journalist. The subsequent life-history of Persia's great statesman is a commonplace with those who love the country.

THIS FREEDOM.

—:o:—

(By RALPH FROST.)

It is perhaps as well that we are not free to do just as we like, or, as has been truly said, those things that we like most are usually bad either for our digestion or our morals. And it is true that there must be some rules of living imposed by the few on the many. The voice of the people is certainly not the voice of God. Mob law is always a danger. Hence it is obvious that the right course is to appoint law-makers who know something of mankind, and will impose only those restrictions that are wise and warrantable. An equally important duty should be the scrapping of regulations that are obstructive and irritating. The rules that are made to guide the people should appeal to the common-sense of the people. To the making of laws, like the making of books, there is no end, and in both cases a vast number of them are worse than useless. It might be well to make a bonfire of them, and start afresh. We feel like the overfed boy at the tea-party who, when asked if he would like any more, said "No", and I don't like what I have had." Many of our Legislators seem to stay awake o' nights devising fresh sources of annoyance, and many of them expensive luxuries into the bargain. There should be a close season for law making, as there is for partridge shooting—both are wild fowl that deserve protection from irresponsible marksmen.

"Thou shalt not" is the phrase that haunts us from the cradle to the grave, and it is the greatest incentive to wickedness. "Repression is a weapon that should be used sparingly and with due regard to the fact that" we are not all built alike, for some do not find it as easy as others to "toe the line."

If we cannot get this done, and if our legislators still persist in overburdening us with legal junk, we must just plod along as best we can, and "keep on singing" in the rain."

A London Letter.

"HOW ENGLISH PEOPLE CAN HELP INDIA."

(By GWYNETH FODEN)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

I attended a meeting at the Friends' House, Euston Road, held on July 29th. Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri P. C. was the sole speaker who took for his title, "How English People can help India."

On the plea of ill-health, he appealed to his audience not to interrupt him during his remarks. To the Indians present, he made a special appeal. I am very grateful to Mr. Sastri for this advice as I have found Indians the worst offenders in this respect.

When I attended the All-Indian Women's Conference, at Bombay in January last, the pleasure I had eagerly anticipated was entirely spoilt by those in the audience who, though they listened quietly enough when Mrs. Naidu spoke, evidently did not think perhaps it was worth-while extending the same courtesy to the other speakers. I would like to remind them that to talk or make any disturbance is not only disconcerting to the speaker but to those who go to hear! I was astounded at the action of those in the audience and especially those on the platform, who streamed out one by one during one of the speeches. At meetings held by our women during the Suffrage Campaign, an interrupter was not only told to sit down but to shut up in a tone of such finality that few had to be turned out—which was the alternative.

DO NOT KNOW THEIR MIND.

Now we will revert to the speaker, Mr. Sastri, but will not dwell too much upon what he said as it will be recorded by cable long before this. I entirely agreed with him when he deplored the attack made upon the Viceroy by men prominent in affairs in this country, for having voiced, under the authority of His Majesty's Government, the views all along held by Indians that the pledge of Responsible Government within the Empire, made in 1917, was equivalent to a promise leading to Dominion Status.

It is tantamount to saying, "Yes, I know we did, but we really didn't exactly mean that!" The Indians thought so, and so did the Viceroy, who took the Government at their word. It was an unenviable position for a man in high office like the Viceroy—to be the mouthpiece of a Government who do not know their own minds!

FUTILE EFFORTS.

I have no desire to belittle the efforts of those over here who are working concentratedly in the interests of India. But as one who took part in the great struggle for the Freedom of my own countrywomen, I cannot fail to see the futility of some of their efforts, however, sincere they may be.

I wish to pay special attribute to the "Freedom of India League" who hold open air meetings in Hyde Park—a most difficult and almost thankless task—there they run the gauntlet of a fire of abuses—from an uncouth crowd—almost shouted out—by religious fanatics each side of them—I wonder at their patience 'their endurance.'

On the other hand, one hears, for instance, of dinners and luncheons given to discuss the Indian problems. I know these functions so well; the majority who attend having wined and dined well, feel ready to do anything for the Cause; but I do know that in numbers of cases it ends there!

What of the reception given where a number of European women were invited to hear the most momentous question "India". They wore saris on this occasion. Now how can these women be serious, I ask myself? Surely their interest would be in themselves, and how they look in their unusual costumes. I hope I am wrong, and that they were serious.

WHO WON THE VOTES?

It was these kind of tactics that cause the split in the Suffrage Movement. Mrs. Pankhurst saw the futility of it all—that it got no-one anywhere, so she re-organised her party—the moderates under Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and the militants under Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst. Those under Mrs. Pankhurst did all the work and undertook the self-sacrifice, enduring the hardships of imprisonment and brutal forcible feeding that Englishwomen might be free citizens and equal partners with men! It was Mrs. Pankhurst and her party that won Votes for Women, and all due credit to those men who were her most bitter political enemies, and then who erected a monument to this loving, gentle, noble woman, on the very spot where she was first arrested. Those who suffered with her for the cause know their sacrifice was not in vain because they won for women what they so dearly fought for!

It is a far cry to India; and it is difficult to get the English to realise that India needs help—their help—and that it is in their power to give this help and it must be given without any shadow of doubt! But this fight will be won not by those here, but by those noble men and women in India who suffer that India might be free!

THE GOAN LOOKS AT HIS WORLD.

—:o:—

THE EMIGRES' STATUS: AN ANALYSIS.

BY HIMSELF."

A curious and, to those who are conversant with real conditions, in Goa, highly significant message was circulated by an Indian Press Agency, recently, which stated that a Committee was appointed by the Portuguese Indian Government to investigate and report on the conditions of life, both economic and 'moral,' of the Goan emigrants, in British India, and that the personnel of this Committee consisted of the Consul-General and Consuls at Bombay and Karachi, respectively.

FUTILE PROPAGANDA.

While no details in regard to the scope of the proposed inquiry are available and no precise circumstances are conceivable that could have led to the idea of such a novel procedure of Governmental inquiry, its origin is generally traced to the agitation that has been carried on, for some time past, by the Goan Emigrants' Committee of Calcutta and which would seem to be directed against the present administration in Goa. Whatever, however, the cause of this inquiry may be it exposes itself to criticism with reference to its ultimate utility. Apart from the difficulty of collecting data of this ridiculous description ('moral' is a term impossible of exact definition), it is not understood how the Goa authorities could improve the status of those emigrants who work and live outside of the former's administrative and even moral jurisdiction. It can therefore, be only surmised that the object of the inquiry, in practice, is probably academical of extremely doubtful utility so far as the 'emigre's' interests are concerned and that it is bound to be equally futile for propaganda purposes.

EMIGRANTS' LIFE.

It must be emphasised here that the emigrant's real interests would be served if the present Goan administration directed its attention to the need of reform of its own regime. The Goan, emigrant in British India and overseas is able to look after himself (or herself) and would continue to do so without incurring the expenditure of the proposed Committee which, moreover, is to be indirectly borne by the emigrant. That does not mean, of course, that the conditions of his (or her) life are by any means easy or that they are unworthy of attention. If anything, they are becoming worse and worse in exact proportion to the general conditions of employment and prosperity that are obtained at places where the humble sons and daughters of Goa reside and earn their living. The misery of their lives has been distinctly increasing more recently, when all the principal cities in India and other parts of the world are going through an unusual phase of acute unemployment and economic life is getting harder day by day.

SPHERE OF REFORM

This misery is not so perceptible because starvation and semi-starvation are not measurable, in their intensity, suffering and, pathos, by statistical record even of it were improvised. In this city, for instance, there are any number of Goanese who share with the rest of their class of workers and breadwinners, in skilled and unskilled labour and petty trades, the common fate of unemployment and other misfortunes to which political and economic conditions have subjected them. How is the proposed inquiry going to help them even of their misery were recorded in eloquent Portuguese by General Lopes's clever diplomats? Some of the acts of the gallant General's administration in Goa, on the other hand, are calculated to affect, in a marked, adverse manner, the feeling of goodwill and comradeship that the population may entertain towards the Goanese. This was seen recently when the Goan peasants and others who eke out a living by selling or buying in the village or town markets on the frontier were subjected to the rigours of boycott owing to their grievances of ill-treatment meted out by the Portuguese authorities to the British Indians in the course of their Satyagraha activities. If the Governor-General of Portuguese India is ignorant of the conditions that are being created as a result of this kind of popular bias or antagonism and their effect on the lives of the Goan emigrant, it is at least the duty of his Consuls to point them out to him.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

New Move in Turkey.

Under the dictatorship of G... Kemal Pasha, so great is his ... on his countrymen and so... bounded is the confidence ... place in his statesmanship, ... party Government has not ... in existence. There was n... single group of politicians ... Angora Parliament which tho... it necessary to band itself in... position to the Cabinet. But ... Ghazi evidently thinks that ... ditions are now so stable in ... key that party government ca... introduced without danger. H... reported to have welcomed ... efforts of Fethi Bey to form a s... rate party in the Angora P... ment. He declares: "The anta... ism of two parties will undou... ly strengthen Republican ... ciples." Kemal Pasha emphas... that this healthy rivalry bet... two groups, "will be a vers... contribution to the developm... of the nations' political and so... structure." The new move wi... watched with great interest. Is... Pasha, the Premier, will not h... an easy time of it now when ... Parliament re-opens. Partic... ly on the economic side his ... is sure to be heavily attacke...

Trials of the Bureaucracy.

"A conference was he... August 6 at the Ootacamun... cretariat, attended by Hon... Md. Usman Sahib Bahadur (... Member) the Inspector-Ge... of Police, the Inspector-Gener... Prisons and Hon. Sir M. Kris... Nair, Law Member, to di... wherefrom the large numb... boots required for the consta... ry in the Madras Presid... should be obtained." "The im... ance and urgency of the adm... trative problem cannot be de... And more specially in view o... fact that, Swadeshi being ... ciated with the Gandhi move... Indian made boots ... start infecting the ... M... constabulary with sedition ... the feet, upwards. The boots ... sis, which is threatening the ... ernment of Madras so gravely, ... mands that something more sh... be done than a mere conferenc... two executive councillors and ... Inspectors-General. His Excell... the Governor ought to take a h... while intelligent officers mus... once be sent to the British ... Dominion markets to arrange ... the supply before it is too late...

Need For Sympathy.

And Indians who are foolis... attaching so much importance ... minor affairs like ban ... Gandhi caps, Charka pro... sions, Taklis, and National fl... treatment of political prisc... and their diet ought to appre... Government's inability to at... to ordinary things when they ... occupied with such high ma... of Sate as—boots. And this ... grateful country ought to ... thankful to the "Times of I... for drawing attention to the e... gency with which the Ma... Government is confronted. I... dentally, one cannot be too c... reminded of the tragic tr... that uneasy lie the heads ... wear crowns. "Boots" prove ... the truth and the tragedy of ... saying as nothing else has don... far.

Dolls.

In the Bengal Council Dr. N... Sen Gupta asked for full info... tion regarding the use of fore... Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta ... Subash Bose in jail. In ... 'Sir Provash Mitter," says the ... Press, "categorically stated ... Government alone was respo... for the administration and ... the Councillors." This annu... mistakably implies that Gov... nent owe no responsibility to ... legislature, and that, if and ... they condescend to notice its ... stitutional existence they do ... a matter of courtesy. Coun... have no rights. This, in fa... the correct position of legisl... and members thereof. A... there are Indians who are c... of picketing the insult of ... regarded as dolls for the bu... racy to play with. What has ... opened to their sense of sel... pect?

The Growing Menace.

Britain is now threatened ... seriously with the growing ... nace of acute unemployment ... number of unemployed re... last week two million and ... the MacDonald Gover... grapple with this problem i... statesmanlike manner they ... sure to lose in popularity ... who is, after all, their ... stay. So far they ... not shown any indication th... are willing to go beyond pr... patch-work reform, modest ... tives which do not tackle the ... lem at the very root. It ... this issue that Sir Oswald ... resigned from the Cabinet ... now the Government are ... with the discontent rife in ... shire which is suffering ... from the Indian boycott of ... textiles. The prospect of ... cott extending to other ... manufactures is sure to i... the volume of unemployme... yet the MacDonald Gove... have not the courage to in... policy of conciliation with ...

"Read The Signs Of The Times"

—:o:—

"BREAKING POINT WILL SOON COME" BY REPRESSION.

MR. HOOSEINBHOY LALJI'S GRAVE WARNING TO GOVT.

Messrs. Chowna And Iyer Withdraw.

Speaking at the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee (President), made a pertinent reference to the "bloodless revolution through which the country was passing."

In normal times, he said, he would have devoted a major portion of his speech in discussing questions relating to trade commerce and industry, but they were passing through such abnormal and unsettled times when any real discussion on such questions was hardly possible.

After warning the Government to cry halt to their policy of repression Mr. Hooseinbhoy went on to say "I refuse to believe that British statesmanship has become so bankrupt as not to understand the true significance of the opposition and of the solid support the masses have given them throughout the length and breadth of this country.

"If no conciliation is soon made with the real representatives of the people. I fear the present deadlock will continue, trade and industries will be further ruined and both British and Indian people will suffer much."

MR. LALJEE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee in the course of his speech said:—

At present we find that the Government and the people are arrayed in a battlefield as two opposing forces. The Government seem to be determined to crush the movement by all means, and the people also seem to be equally determined to carry it on. In Bombay and elsewhere normal conditions have ceased to exist. Trade, industry and commerce have practically been disorganised, and not only the Central and Provincial Government revenues have considerably gone down, but even the local bodies like the Port Trust and Municipality have suffered heavily. Besides this administrative strain, what businessmen, industrialists and even agriculturists have suffered and are suffering is beyond description. There is a perfect dead-lock at present between the contending parties. Those who love peace are horrified to see all that is going on in the name of prestige and honour on one side, and sense of justice and equality of status on the other. If people can be accused of defying certain laws and making trouble in order to paralyse the Government machinery, the Government are equally accused of breaking their own laws and of showing no consideration to the just and legitimate claims of the people.

The present situation has made one thing clear that the masses are with the movement and that even those who do not gelong to the popular school of thought have sympathy with the spontaneous national awakening. In my speech that I made in the last quarterly meeting I said that it was necessary that Indians should be made masters in their own house. I ask the Government, once more, to read the signs of the day. The greatest need of the moment is to cry "halt". It is certain that the time will come when the present warfare will end. Have both the contending parties not exhibited their respective strength as yet? The present struggle must end now, and negotiations must begin. But all this cannot take place unless and until the intensity of feelings is minimised. Repression begets hatred, which is undesirable in the best interests of world peace. It is now accepted by all that a contented India will be a great asset to the Empire. No true Indian that breathes in this land can have two opinions on the goal of Indian reforms. All classes, communities and races desire Indians to be masters of their own house. On several occasions, I have had a personal talk with those who are fighting for what they call independence, and I can say with fullest responsibility that even they can be won over, if the British Government change their heart and are prepared to concede real power to Indians.

REPRESSION NO SOLUTION.

Repression is no solution to the present difficulties, and will only create hatred which is very dangerous in the long run. Take for instance, the case of France and Germany. Can it be expected that in near future they will be friendly? May I ask why this great lesson is being forgotten? I ask those of the British mercantile community, who have associated with the aspirations of Indians and who actually enjoy them in their own countries, to rise to the occasion and help in the solution of removing the handicaps against Indians for the good of the people of both the countries.

As one who sincerely wishes the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries, I ask the Government to seriously consider the activities and aspirations of the present generation and not to rely on old times. If the saner counsels do not carry any weight at this juncture, I shudder to think—although that is the only natural consequence that the breaking point may soon come. Do the British Government wish to embitter the feelings still more? Time is fast changing. The next generation, with this aroused feeling, may find it difficult, nay, even impossible to accept what Britain is called upon to concede and with which Indians may be satisfied to-day.

Gentlemen, there is nothing that can prevent peace loving and responsible men on both the sides to put their heads together and come to terms. I have had unique opportunities of meeting such people and I feel convinced that almost all of them have expressed their anxiety for peace. The difficulties in the way of settlement are not so formidable as they appear to be. Only if the people are assured that the Government mean business, I have no doubt that the present unhappy state of affairs would come to an end.

WHAT GOVT. MUST REMEMBER.

Gentlemen, I would like to draw your attention to the evil effects of the present situation on trade, commerce and industry. Business losses, acute unemployment and financial distress have accentuated still more during the last few months. The depression is there and we cannot be free from its effects, but there are certain difficulties which we must try to avoid and I submit it is our bounden duty to do so. Government must remember the appalling poverty of the people, the large amount of unemployment and the comparatively small return from India's natural resources. All these things demand that the control over the economic life of India should be in the hands of the people of India.

It must also be remembered that present state and volume of depression in Indian trade, commerce and industry and the low pudrchasing power of the cultivators are also due to the Government's Currency and Exchange policies, but the Government are. I am sorry to say, not doing anything to change them. At a time when businessmen stand in need of greater credit facilities to help their countrymen to realise fair prices for their products the Government are contracting money in various ways, and further the present agitation in its excited form is scaring away what little credit has been left.

Everybody will agree when I say that the economic condition of the country looks, inspite of the bounty of Nature in the shape of good monsoon so far, anything but cheery. As a matter of fact, I am afraid, it is very critical and should give cause for anxiety to all engaged in trade, commerce and industry. The currency policy of Government, which this Chamber has repeatedly criticised since October 1924, has now gone practically beyond the pale of criticism. The recent floatation of the Government of India loan carrying 6 percent, though for a comparatively short ptriod, reminds one of the conditions prevailing during the war period when 6 per cent was offered for this gilt-edged security. That the Government should have got 30 crores by conversion and cash should not, to my mind, mislead them. It correctly reflects the paucity of investments in this country.

STAGGERING DEFICITS.

I hear from all quarters that Local Governments, the Central Government, the Railways, and even public bodies are faced with unexpected deficits. If any credence is to be placed on reports which are given out by people who ordinarily can estimate these figures with fair accuracy, the total of this would run into multiples of crores. How in the face of all this the Government of India can with any equanimity persist in their present policy, it is not easy to understand.

Boycott has proved fatal to the foreign import business of this country and its effects on the British industries also appear to be telling. Like boycott exploitation is also a dangerous force and it has caused and is causing starvation, miseries and unemployment to hundreds of thousands. Bloody war costs life immediately, but economic starvation of this type saps away life in the most imperceptible but cruel way. I appeal to all lovers of humanity to intervene and mobilise all their efforts to save humanity from lingering death. If exploitation on the one hand and boycott on the other are carried still further, I shudder to consider what the ultimate result will be.

Real Swadeshism on constructive lines is a dire necessity and is quite different from boycott. Every effort must be made to encourage Indian Industries, most of which are already victims of depression, and to some extent of the currency and exchange policies of the Government. Invest your money in Indian concerns and thereby give employment to to your labour. Swadeshism in its broad sense means not only the development of trade, commerce and industry but also the real welfare of a country and its people. Interdependence in trade is necessary, but we must do all in our power to improve and encourage our industries, and if it is necessary there is no harm in taking advantage of institutions, whether Indian, British or foreign which would ask for reasonable return and nothing more.

MERCHANTS' DUTY.

Concluding Mr. Lalji said:—"As merchants it is our primary duty to see the welfare of our countrymen; it is also our duty to see what relation would be good for the continued and the future welfare of our countrymen and above all we must also remember that we can never prosper or do our duty without being treated as equals in the world. It is on the mercantile community of a nation that any other nation can depend upon the friendship of that nation. No suppression or coercion can affect the free-will and the good feelings, but a fair and a square deal will always be the only instrument to have the co-operation of a mercantile community, and it is the duty of merchants not to shirk co-operation if it is fairly and squarely offered. Not only that but they must try their best for attaining the same by all legitimate and honourable means.

CHOWNA WITHDRAWS

—:o:—

After Cries Of "Shame".

Angry protests were raised at the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on Tuesday afternoon regarding the candidature of Mr. H. M. Chowna to the Bombay Legislative Council.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech it was pointed out by some members that the Chamber at its previous meeting had decided by a majority not to send any of its members either to the Legislative Assembly or to the local Council. Mr. Chowna, they said had clearly flouted the mandate of the Chamber by agreeing to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council.

When Mr. Chowna rose to speak justifying his conduct there were angry protests and cries of "Shame! Shame!". His argument was that the chamber's opinion was not binding on him but that he had his own convictions. His considered view was that nothing would be gained by boycotting the Councils.

One of the members suggested to Mr. Chowna to withdraw his candidature.

Mr. Chowna: You want freedom but you don't want to allow me iredom of thougnt and action.

Voices: You are flouting our wisnes.

Insistence on the part of Mr. Chowna led a member to suggest that he (Mr. Chowna) be expelled under rule 30 of the Chamber for acting against its wish.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS INTERVENES.

Sir Pursnottamdas Thakurdas at this stage intervened and appealed to Mr. Chowna to withdraw his candidature. Other members joined this request and reminded him of the policy of ruthless repression adopted by the Government.

Eventually Mr. Chowna was prevailed upon to withdraw his candidature. The decision was received with loud cheering by the members.

Thereupon Mr. K. S. R. Iyer who was nominated by a section of members to contest elections against Mr. Chowna made a similar announcement.

NO REPRESENTATION.

The decision would result in the Chamber being unrepresented in the Bombay Council for the next three years.

Before the meeting came to a close the Chairman, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee expressed his regret at the action of the Government in imprisoning Mr. Dhirajlal C. Mody (President of the "War Council") who was a member of the Chamber and was for some time on the Executive Committee. He eugolised Mr. Mody's services to the country as well as the commercial community of Bombay.

MUSLIM VIEW OF SUKKUR TROUBLE.

—:o:—

"Possibility Of Serious Developments."

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

In connection with the Hindu-Muslim Fracas at Sukkur, Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ayoob Khuhro M.L.C., Vice-President of the Sind Mahomedan Association has issued a statement to the pres in the course of which he expresses the Muslim viewpoint. According to him the disturbance was a result of a Congress procession having belaboured a Muslim tonga driver who wanted to pass along the same road.

PROCESSION TURNS INTO MOB.

The hubbub that ensued attracted some Muslim passers-by to the scene. The procession then turned itself into a mob, and started pelting stones at Muslim houses including inmates of a Mosque. The mob while advancing towards the post office caused injuries to two Muslims who were saved from being killed outright by the City Magistrate.

Meanwhile some Hindu volunteers went round the city with bells calling upon Hindu citizens to muster strong on the hill near the post office. As a result of this call thousands of Hindus armed with weapon collected and the hill presented a spectacle of a seething mass of humanity. Muslims were assaulted and killed and in some cases were thrown into the river. In isolated quarters Hindus wounded and killed numberless Muslims.

"100 MUSLIMS KILLED"?

Police and military are now patrolling Sukkur town but every moment there is the possibility of serious developments. The total number of Muslim casualties cannot be definitely ascertained but it is expected to be 100. The actual number of deaths is also difficult to estimate as many dead bodies of Muslims are reported to have been thrown in the river Indus.—A P.

A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim Federation, was held in the Hall of the Federation on Saturday last, when Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar.-at-Law, presided.

On the requisition of the Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, Delhi, the following members were elected to be representatives of the All-India Muslim Conference to be held at Lucknow.

The first ten were elected to be members of the Executive Board of the Conference:—

1. Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bombay; 2. S. K. Barodawalla, Bombay; 3. M. Allabux, Bombay; 4. Nawabzada S. M. Ali Khan, Bombay; 5. Razaul-haq Abbassy, Bombay; 6. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Aligarh; 7. Khan Bahadur M. E. R. Mallak, Nagpur; 8. Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan, Poona. 9. Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahiman Beig, Akola; 10. Khan Bahadur Jan Mohamed, Poona; 11. Mohamed Abdul Vakeel, Dhamtari; 12. Abdul Hafis Khan, Bilaspur; 13. Ahmed Arif Nakhuda, Rander; 14. Haji F. M. Maniar, Bombay; 15. Khan Bahadur Mohamed Isamil Curtay, Bombay; 16. Khan Bahadur Sheik Ali Baakza, Bombay; 17. Mohamed Abdul A. Siddick, Meerut; 18. Sayed Mustafa Raza, Lucknow. 19. Dr. A. M. Mansoori, Ahmedabad; 20. Musaji E. Patel, Bombay.

MADRAS MEETING DISPERSED BY 'LATHIS'.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Further details in connection with the arrest of two volunteers yesterday show that one of them Mr. Pandurangan was addressing a meeting in Loane Square which attracted a crowd. Police arrived on the scene and ordered the crowd and the volunteers to disperse. The latter refused whereupon police charged the volunteers with 'lathis'. It is reported that Mr. Pandurangan received a number of blows and fell unconscious. He wwas removed to the Law College Uolice station and later to the General Hospital where he remained in an unconscious stte till late in the night.

MR. NATESAN ARRESTED.

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Mr. Natesan was arrested yesterday while addressing a meeting. He was produced before the Commissioner of Police, who remandd him to the Penitentiary till 26th instant.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH'S PETITION SANCTIONED.

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Bhagat Singh, the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case had petitioned to the Tribunal praying for facilities to consult legal advisers, relations and among the accused themselves, in view of the fact that they would shortly be called upon to enter into defence.

The Tribunal passed orders, granting the prayers and directing the Jail authorities to do the needful.

Bhagat Singh states that their hunger-strike was not connected with the present case.—Free Press.

BURMA COUNCIL PROROGUED.

—:o:—

Resolution To Grant Immediate Dominion Status Passed

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

The Burma Legislative Council concluded its session to-day and was prorogued. Two non-official motions were passed to-day without division, in both the cases Government remaining neutral, without expressing any views. U Tun Win moved the first motion which urged His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission consisting of an equal number of members of Parliament and Burmans to frame a constitution for Burma in consultation with the people of Burma. The motion was supported by several members while a few disagreed pointing out that materials already collected were ample to frame a constitution.

U Kin Maung Gyi moved the second resolution which urged Government to grant Burma immediately a constitution securing her the status of a self-governing dominion within the British Empire. The mover said the Simon Commission had not mentioned any constitution for Burma, hence the necessity for such a motion.

U Ba Pe, Leader of the Peoples' Party supporting the motion regretted the absence of representatives of Europeans and the European Chamber of Commerce in the House during the debate and said separation was of no value unless they got Dominion Status.

Tharrawaddy U Pu further supporting the motion criticised Government for backing separation while remaining silent on the question of Burma's future constitution.—A. P.

Foreign Textile Merchants Conference.

DELHI, Aug. 6.

The Secretary, the All-India Foreign Textile Importers and Merchants Conference writes:—

All Chambers and Associations dealing in Foreign textile are informed that the 23rd, 24th, and 25th August are fixed as provisional dates for the holding of the Conference and the final dates can only be announced when sufficient support is received from the Commercial Bodies.

The Associations are further requested to propose the name of the president and resolutions and proposals for the Conference.

Free Board and Lodging arrangements will be made for Delegates only. Delegates who intend to stay in Delegates' Camp should inform the secretary when the final dates are announced.

A limited number of visitors will be allowed to attend the Conference for a fee of Rs. 5.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

U. P. Congress Committee

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12,

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee have passed resolutions agreeing with the All-India Congress Working Committee's decision to boycott the coming elections to legislatures, and calling upon district and town committees to organise vigorous propaganda for the purpose.

They have also passed a resolution enjoining students to take part in political meetings and demonstrations.—A. P.

PRISONERS LOSING WEIGHT.

—:o:—

Light On Gujrat Jail Affairs.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12.

Intimation has been received here from Gujarat that Sjt. Davidas Gandhi has lost ten pounds in weight since his imprisonment. Similarly it is reported that Dr. Santanam, Dr. Gopichand, Dr. Khanchand and Sjt. Zakirali have lost weight in the same jail. Another complaint which is reported from Gujarat Jail is that rainwater collects in several places in Jail-compound which breeds mosquitoes and disease. It is also reported that having waited till the 10th for a reply to his letter to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, regarding special class prisoners in Gujarat Jail Dr. Santanam has decided to go on three days' hunger-strike from the 14th as protest against the treatment to C Class political prisoners.

MILITARY CO-OPERATION AGAINST KURDS.

—:o:—

Turkey Reapproaches Persea In The Matter.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Constantinople.—The Persian rejection of Turkish proposals for military cooperation against the Kurds has caused bad impression in high official quarters in Angora. The Turkish Government has today again approached the Persian Government asking it to state, within three days, whether it is prepared to cooperate with the operations of Turkish troops against fifteen hundred rebel Kurds entrenched on Mount Ararat.—Reuter.

MILL AGENTS & BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

WHAT THEY CAN SACRIFICE.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.)

It is fairly well known in the public circles of Bombay that in the present Boycott movement neither individual mill agents nor the Bombay Mill-owners' Association purporting to represent the whole of the textile industry throughout India except Ahmedabad have taken any steps to win the public confidence and thus avail themselves of the present boycott spirit to displace their foreign rivals in the markets of India. The Ahmedabad mills have formed the Swadeshi Sabha to push 40 per cent. of their goods through the hall mark of the Sabha with the nominal approval of the Working Committee of the Congress. But the Sabha is financially weak to market such a large quantity, and individual mill agents are yet left free to profiteer with the remaining 60 per cent. of their producution. The Bombay millowners, on the other hand, have not improved their ways and have not yet seen their way to publish weekly retail prices of their standardised goods with well-known trade marks for the benefit of the consumer.

The charge of profiteering or minimising their losses by uncompetitive high prices is irrefutable by the mill agents as well as the traders and the only way out of the chaotic competition amongst themselves and also between them and the foreign competitors is to win public confidence by a self-denying ordinance limiting profits and agency commissions and holding frequent or at least monthly meetings of the directors after the minority of shareholders in each company have been represented on the Board.

AGENCY SYSTEM MUST GO.

The present system of agency on a hereditary basis must go and no managing agent should act as such beyond his life-time. At his death the company will be free to select the best man from the Board not to the exclusion of the son or heir of the last holder if he has passed through the apprenticeship during the life-time of the previous agent. Commissions must not be charged on production but on profits at a fixed rate not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum subject to both a minimum and maximum amount in case there have been abnormal profits or no profit at all. The agents should give up any subsidiary profits or commissions on the purchase of machinery, stores or raw materials as well as on the sales of the finished products of the company whether earned directly or indirectly with or without being concerned in partnership firms or private limited companies acting as such firms.

The agent who very often holds more than half the number of shares will have his dividends in addition to his agency commission, but on his Board the minority of shareholders should have their representatives elected by them in a separate panel. The foreign agents of Indian companies, wherever they be, should take a larger number of Indian directors, these elected by minorities holding a smaller amount of capital shares, but numerically larger than the agent and his nominee. The managing agents must hold at least monthly meetings of the directors to lay before them the monthly trial balance sheet and the principal transactions entered into by the agent.

WANTED SACRIFICE.

Shareholders' dividends should not exceed 6 per cent. per annum in the present circumstances of India to gain the confidence of the consuming public and to avoid any charge of profiteering.

The mill industry will then able to secure a more efficient tection against foreign com tion at the hands of the cou er than it could obtain from halting tariff of Imperial Pr ence foisted upon a disco nation against its will. In present struggle for national dom the mill agent as a has sacrificed nothing volun and the above suggestions are out to the press to establish gr er confidence between them the public at large. If they given up any commissions in past in years of losses, they done so to placate the votes their shareholders and not the benefit of their cons customers.

Will the mill agents or their sociations move in this matter organise the industry on such basis so that they may through this acid test of their cerity in the eyes of the In public? If they fail to do so, Indian public in whose int the industry ought to be run never forgive them, nor con the industry to be a national though the mill agents and shareholders may talk about it this national strain. Weak panies have already gone into quidation, others are in bad and the consuming public can ly look on with indifference apathy while a national in which should be run in the in est of every consumer of cl being ruined owing to the gr indifference of some mill concerned, who have hith called themselves owners t they are the mere trustees of investing public and should acted also as trustees of the largest mass of consumers cotton cloth.

WIN PUBLIC CONFIDE

One can only hope that mill agents will have a outlook in the newer world of morrow and escape the Nemesis a future certainty which involve the country first themselves next into the con ation of slavery for a whole ration in spite of the tremend sacrifices of the common people the present struggle for free If legal liquidations of the pre company law do not remove, ruining the shareholders, agents from their position power and family aggrandisem laws may come into existence ter which might expropri them. But it is in their ha now voluntarily so to alter agency agreements in order get public confidence.

Even the Congress leaders the Working Committee as as local organisers of the Bo may bear the above points in while negotiating terms with textile mill agent or trader of dian made cloth. If these fail respond even when so appro ed, they shall naturally condemned in the public eye heir selfish greed.

ARRESTS IN HYDERABAD (SI

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug.

Dr. Vishindas, brother of fessor Ghansham, local "dicta and President of the Satyag Committee, Mr. Lalchand, C tain of Volunteers and Mo Mohomed Kassim were arre this morning under Intimida Ordinance and Section 117 removed to Central Prison wh the trial will take place.

No further disturbance is rep ted from Sukkur though rep of raids and dacoities in mof village are still pouring in.—A.

"LONG LIVE TAKLI"

(GANDHIJI.)

IS A

TRUE SPINNING INSTRUMENT.

RATE.

One Takli at 3-1-9.

100 Taklies at Rs. 9-12-0 (50 be supplied at rate of

1000 Taklies at Rs. 95-0-0 (500 be supplied at rate of

5000 Taklies at Rs. 450-0-0 will be supplied at rate 5000).

Khadi Bhanda

396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Packing will not be charged the orders of 1,000 Taklies more.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

HOPES OF NORMAL TRADING.

New Loan At Premium.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

The members of the Bombay stock Exchange are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Board's meeting which will be held to-morrow (Wednesday). There is a vast majority of brokers who believe that trading in forward contracts will be permitted at an early date. General business in the City continues unhampered and there exists no reason why forward business should remain suspended. Cotton, Bullion and Produce markets are working as usual and money markets are rather. Quiet with less demand. The result of the last loan clearly signifies that there is enough confidence in the investing public, and a local Bank is reported offering the new loan at a premium of As. 2|-.

It is feared by some members that owing to depression in the textile trade business will not be permitted in Mill shares. This view seems to be unfounded as the Board has nothing to do with depression and consequent declines in the values of shares. The Board has to look for the safety of the Stock Exchange and it seems improbable that the Board will make such restrictions which are likely to cast a reflection on the attitude of the Board who has acted so far in the best interests of the market Restrictions are not favoured, and the well-being of any business association rests in allowing free trading. Thus there seems no likelihood of banning business in mill shares:—

To-day there was small business in the Cash section. Kasturchand Changed hands at Rs. 10|2. Some shares of Imperial Bank were placed at Rs. 1238|12. Central Bank shares opend at Rs. 15|4 and closed at Rs. 15|5. Hydro Pref. were done at Rs. 102|8 while Tata Power Ordinary fetched Rs. 430|- at the close and Pref. were sold at Rs. 1125|-. Katni second Pref. were in demand at Rs. 108|12. New India Insurance after opening at Rs 18|4 declined As. 2|- to Rs. 13|2. Scindia shares ruled steady at Rs. 8|1. Tata Steel second Pref. firmed upto Rs. 59|- after opening at Rs. 58|12. Tata Construction changed hands at Rs. 33|12 and Tata Oils to Rs. 13|10. British Burma Petrol shares were sold at Rs. 3|2.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to January.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 Aug/Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 107 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.87 3/16 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 15/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 11th inst.
London/Paris 123.35 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.820 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.04 11th inst.
London/Italy 93.00 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 7/8 9th inst. £4-4-11 7/8 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 9th inst. 16 3/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 9th inst. 16 3/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 9th inst. 35 3/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/16 p.c. 9th inst. 2 5/16 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11/16 p.c. 9th inst. 2 21/32 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
Java Sugar C. and F. Calcutta, Aug|Sept. per cwt. 8|5-1|4.
Java Sugar C. and F. Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 8|3-3|4.
Java Sugar C. and F. Bombay, Aug|Sept. per cwt. 8|5-1|2.
Java Sugar C. and F. Karachi Aug|Sept. per cwt. 8|5-1|2.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. Paid and further buyers Sept| Dec. 33|-.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. Buyers Jan.|Apl. 31|1-1|2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/6
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/6
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/6
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/15
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

FORWARD RATES.

15th Aug. Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-4-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99-15-0
6 per cent New Loan 1933-36 Rs. 100.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quietly steady. China bought. Offerings small.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £16-7|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £106-1|2.
National Bank of India £41.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £91-1|8
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £79-5|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £1|0-1|4.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £45
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £53-3|4.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Serling Loan £63.
Indian Stock 4 1|2 Sterling Loan £85-3|4.
Consols 2 1|2 per cent £55-7|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £103-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £95-7|8

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

In sympathy better advices from London, the local market is rather steady. There is only business and to-day's quotations are as under:—

Ready Silver	47	2	0
Shravan	47	1	0
Bhadrwa	46	14	0
Tejimandi Bhadrapad	1	0	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Ready Bar Gold	21	10	0
Bombay Mint	21	8	0
Shravan Dely.	21	11	6
Bhadarva Dely.	21	8	3
National Bank	21	15	0

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Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cuded within a very short time Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.
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Bombay Cotton

Bombay, August 12.

The feeling being better, the local market opened better than expected at Rs. 223/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was general levying by local operators and and prices advanced to Rs 225. At this level there was no demand and the market exhibited quiet conditions. Liverpool opening cables were easy and there was scattered selling by jobbers. Later on prices improved on higher Liverpool advices and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 195
Broach A/M. 225
Oomra D/J. 189
Bengal D/J. 165/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

100 Japan T. & Co. Chandur 174
53 P. Crystal & Co. Raichur 205
100 G.G. Kesha & Co. Munavadar 196
150 Bussan & Co. Jamjodhpur 174
100 Do. Amraoti 176
75 Do. Malkapur 175
100 Do. Arvi 177
100 Patel Cotton Arvi 173½
68 A. Damodar Kalanjin 189
165 Thoobakar & Co. Amraoti 176
100 Do. Paly 177½
200 Bussan Co. Kundla 173
100 Do. Khirakya 178
100 Do. Khandwa 178
150 Volkart Bros. Basmathhagar 167/169

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bengal 163 D/J.
Broach 195 J/A.
Broach 224 A/M.
Oomra 188 D/J.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	S. Fine	Fine	F. G.	Good	Good
Broach	204	201	197	192	
P. American	214	211	207	202	
K. V.	206	203	199	194	
Dhera	205	202	198	193	
Kalajin	207	204	200	195	
Surat	294	291	287	282	
Rajpipla	281	278	274	269	
Navsari	299	296	292	287	

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

August	125.50—1.30
November	125.50—1.10
February	126.90—0.10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Broach	194/200
Oomra.	
Bengal	153/161
Methia	162/170
Khandesh	167/174
Akola/Khamgaon	168/176
Nagpur/Wardha	175/185
Barsi/Kurduwadi	165/170
Jalna/Aurangabad	167/172
Nagar/Vambori	162/170
Purna/Parbani	167/175
Khandwa/Sanavad	168/176
Indore/Ujjain	174/185
Miraj/Sangli	217/225
Coompta	215/230
Tirupur/Cambodia	270/300

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Bales.
Central India	173
Barsi-Nugger	95
Dhollera	56
Compta-Dharwar	430
Westerns-Northerns	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	162
East Africans	895
Cotton	1,807
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,539
Linseed	4,567
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	429
Gingellyseeds	174
Groundnuts	5,507
Castorseeds	2,254
Rice	2,250
Myrabollams	551
Cottonseeds	1,850
Mowraseeds	2,924
Gram	822
Joowar	200
Bajree	1,234
Coal	352
	Tons.

BOMBAY PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Wheat September	5	8	0
Linseed September	10	15	0
Castorseed	8	10	0
Cottonseed	3	1	0
Groundnuts	8	10	0
Rapeseed	8	12	0
Gram Punjab	40	0	0
Masoor	45	0	0
Mahooraseed	5	2	0
Myraboolams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	12	12	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 44/1 Highest Rs. 44/4/6 Lowest Rs. 43/11/6 Closing Rs. 43/12

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATION.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Aug. 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 433/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77/ per ton.

LONDON EXCHNGES.

London, Aug. 11.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.39-1|8
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.08-1|3
T. T. London on Brussels	34.82
T. T. London on Madrid	44.22
T. T. London on Milan	93.90
T. T. London on Berne	25.04
T. T. London on Paris	123.83
T. T. London on Prague	164.15

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Short Covering At The Decline.

GOOD RALLYING POWER.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market showed good rallying power when prices recovered on short covering despite reports of beneficial rains in several places. The market ruled weak during the early part on unfavourable Liverpool cables and more favourable weather reports, but later on in the afternoon prices recovered partially under short covering. Bears are not confident of lower prices at the moment as much depends upon the nature of weather during the present month. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 12.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 12.11c.

Being influenced by reports of good rains in Texas, Liverpool market after opening at a decline of 4 to 5 points, ruled easy on steady flow of selling and closed at a decline of 14 to 10 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 7.17 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales. Empire cotton futures lost 13 to 16 points while Egyptians gained 2 to 3 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

There continues to be a fair Spot demand. In the Futures section, weather conditions in the American cotton belt are for the most part the predominating factor. There has been some Bombay and Continental selling, but business has been moderate, and latterly prices have hardened on continued reports of no rain, which induced Continental and Indian buying. With the Bureau report construed as bearish, however, prices subsequently declined rapidly. The Egyptian section has continued to be influenced by the American.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: Conditions have not materially changed, and there is no disposition at present to provide for more than actual requirements. Business with India has again been very small and offers have mostly been on a poor basis. The situation in China is very difficult, and elsewhere purchases have been insignificant.

Yarns: Business is still restricted.

Operations in the Egyptian section have been very limited.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.55—03
N. Y. October Lowest 12.38—23.
N. Y. Dec. Highest 12.71 (2-16 p.m.)
Ne. Y. Lowest 12.59 (11.45 a.m.)

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Liverpool:—"New York cables: Cool weather, forecast, showery weather most of the b.t."

Reuter:—"Market was early weak on unfavourable Liverpool cables and more favourable weather but later recovered partially by bear covering."

Liverpool:—Beneficial rains in Texas. Have no faith in higher prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

October	12.56—05
December	12.70—05
January	12.77—06
Middling Spot	12.55—05

N. Y. NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, Aug. 11.

October	12.31—05
December	12.43—04
January	12.58—05
March	12.75—03
May	12.90—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

Occber	12.30—07
January	12.58—07
Middling Spot	2.11—06

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	Unquoted.
October (New Contract)	12.18
January (New Contract)	12.45

New York, 11-45 a.m.

October	12.44
October (New Contract)	12.18
January (New Contract)	12.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Aug. 11.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 12,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

	Openin	Closing
August		6.68—13
September		6.56—14
October	6.65	6.58—14
November		6.58—15
December		6.62—14
January	6.70	6.66—13
February		6.69—12
March	6.79	6.75—11
April		6.77—11
May	6.85	6.82—11
June		6.84—11
July	6.90	6.87—11
August		6.88—11
January 1932		6.96—10
Middling Spot		7.17—08

AMERICAN CORN CORP.

Present Condition.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

U. S. Government report states condition Spring Wheat 60.7 per cent. of normal and Corn 62 per cent. of normal. Indicated production of Spring Wheat is 223 Million Bushels and Corn is 2212 Million Bushels.

AMERICAN LINSEED CROP.

Decrease In Crop Estimate.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

American Government estimates Linseed is 26 Million Bushe's against last month 30 Million Bushels.

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

Increase In Crop Estimate.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

American Government estimates of Winter and Spring Wheat Yield are 820 Million Bushels against last month estimate of 808 Million Bushels.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.45
Scinde, Fine	3.70
Scinde, Superfine	3.95
Bengal, Good	3.20
Bengal, Fully Good	3.45
Bengal, Fine	3.70
Oomra, Good	3.50
Oomra, Fully Good	3.80
Oomra, Fine	4.10
Broach, Fully Good	4.50
Broach, Fine	4.75
Broach, Superfine	5.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

November	10.85
December	10.86
January	11.00
March	11.19
May	11.41
July	11.57

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Oct close at 7s 7 1|4d—1 1|2d.
Dec close at 7s 8 1|4d—1 5|8d.
Mar close at 7s 9 1|4—1 5|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept per bushel $93 1|2- 2.
Dec per bushel $99 1|4—2 1|4.
Mar per bushel $104—2 1|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 18.57 up 19.
Oct. 18.50 up 15.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Aug. 11.

Demand Bills 427.00

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 11.

Silver: Market is quietly steady.
Spot 16-3|16.
Forward 16-3|16.

London, Aug. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 7|8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.

London, Aug. 11.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-5|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 Months 2-21|32 pe cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 3-3|4 per cent.

LONDON PRODCUE.

London, Aug. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton Sellers, Aug|Sept. £8:7:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton Sellers Aug|Sept. £15:5:0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton Sellers Aug|Sept. £14:0:0.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton Sellers Aug|Sept. £18:5:0.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton Sellers Sept|Oct. £18:5:0.
Linseed La Plata, C. I. F. ton Fair and further buyers Aug| Sept. £16:10:0.
Linseed, Bombay (London) ton quoted Aug|Sept. £18:15:0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 4-15|16.

WEATHER PROSPECTS IN U. S. A.

Garside's Views On Cotton.

TEXTILE MILLS ACTIVITY MAINTAINED.

Bombay August 12.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables to-day:—

Garside says:—

If the cotton crop should prove to be equal to that of last Bureau, the total supply of American Cotton for the season including carry-over and new production is 20,550,000 Bales compared with 19,200,000 bales during the last season and an average of 20,540,000 bales during the past five seasons.

U. S. MILL INDUSTRY.

Sales of cloth by U. S. Mills somewhat below production in aggregate during the past week. Activity of spinning and weaving mills is just about maintained.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Excessive heat continues Oklahoma and Texas, Fort Smith District. Entire belt partly cloudy.

NEW YORK TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

The monthly report for July issued by the New York Textile Merchants' Association, states:—

Sales 108.6 per cent.
Shipments 106.5 per cent. of production.
Stocks 2.3 per cent. decrease.
Unfilled orders 1.6 per cent. increase.

LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECAST.

The U. S. Government Meteorological has issued the following long-range weather forecast:—

9 to 13 August—Cool spell—Cool and pleasant condition nearly all sections at this time—Variable weather in south section.

14 to 18 August—Storm Wave. Thunder storm locally throughout the country. Heavy rains at points in Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

19 to 23 August—Sultry. Very hot days followed by storm of cyclonic energy in the West and North-West. Destructive Lightening and hail at many points.

24 to 27th August—Cool Wave Cool wind in rocky mountains and over all states of the North-West. Cloudy and wind over great Lake and Middle Atlantic and New England States.

28 to 31st August—Rain period. General rain at many points in the south and Western states. Great storm energy manifest over the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, Flood and washouts at many points.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN LINSEED AREA.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.

Canadian Linseed acreage is 115,000 acres and Amerilan Linseed crop area is 640,000 acres.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31
Receipts to date 11-8-30	88000
,, Yesterday do.	12000
Exports to date do.	52000
Stock at Ports 8-8-30	1571000
,, Interior Towns do.	549000
,, Liverpool 8-3-30	813000
Visible Supply 8-8-30	3061000
Quantity in Sight do.	73000
,, out of ,, 8-8-30	108000

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb. Cargoes, Sellers Aug|Sept. 36|9.
Barletta, Russo per 61 1|2 lb, Cargoes, Sellers Aug|Sept. 36.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels, Afloat, paid 36.
Wheat, Choice white Karachi, Parcels, Sellers August 36|10 1|2.

COFFEE NEW MARKET.

New York, Aug. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, Quality) Spot 7-1|2.

Mails For P. & O. Outward Passengers.

Hitherto outward passengers by the P. & O. Mail steamers have frequently missed letters addressed to them at Marseilles, even though the homeward vessel arrived well before the outward mail left the following morning. This was due to the postal routine at Marseilles.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., the Agents of the P. & O. Company, have, however, the authority of the Postmaster General, Bombay, to state that all letters from India, addressed to Marseilles for outward passengers by the P. & O. Mail steamers, are now made up into special bags for direct delivery at Marseilles immediately on the arrival of the homeward mail at that port.

These arrangements should be of such assistance both to residents in India and to outward passengers.

WHY endure the burning irritation, inflammation, swelling and other distressing symptoms of piles? That great soothing and healing balm, Zam-Buk, brings sure and lasting relief. Even in cases where operation seemed inevitable it has been used with complete success.

Mr. Percy V. Harper, of Tiparra, S. Australia, says:—"For two years I was a martyr to piles. The complaint got so severe that I was beginning to think the only way to a cure was operation. The burning irritation was terrible and when at my worst I could scarcely move about.

"I took doctors' medicine and used all sorts of ointments and salves, but until I started with Zam-Buk it was just throwing money away.

"Zam-Buk was wonderful and I felt its great soothing power soon after the first application. As I continued the treatment all pain, swelling and inflammation was overcome. Zam-Buk has now banished the piles completely."

Zam-Buk

Be. 6oz or Rs. 2-4 box. Of all medicine dealers.

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MASTER VITHAL
He fought for the Honour of his country.
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NEXT SATURDAY.
Special 3 days attraction!
Sat., Sun. and Mon. at 3 P.M.
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For Shree Krishna Jayanti

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On Sunday 17th August at 10 a.m.
Prof. DEODHAR
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Jaltarang .. DATARAM
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P. O. Saidpur (Bengal).

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Inconsistency Everywhere

(From A Correspondent.)

Very recently orders are issued that "B" class prisoners should be taken in inter-class but if that class carriage is not available in that particular train, they should be removed in a third class compartment. "A" class prisoners should be given seats in a second class compartment. But if second class is not available they should be taken in the inter class.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst. Messrs. Kalidas Jaskaran Javeri, Jivanlal Diwan and many others from Ahmedabad were removed to Nasik by the 1st and 2nd class, whereas by the same morning train Shriyut Dhirajlal C. Modi and Dr. Gour, President and Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee respectively, were put in a third class compartment!

In almost everyother Indian Jails "B" class prisoners receive a daily English and vernacular newspapers for their mental food. In the Arthur Road Prison one useless weekly is given which could hardly be formed as a newspaper in the real meaning of its word "newspaper". At least one English and one vernacular (of every language) dailies, should be given to them.

The Arthur Road jail rules are changed from time to time to the vagaries of the authorities, e.g.:

(a) Business interviews are now not granted.

(b) "C" class political prisoners are clean shaved or their hairs cropped short.

(c) Convict warders not seldom fling insults at political prisoners.

(d) "B" Class Prisoners' utensiss were cleaned by a servant and clothes were washed by a dhobi. These privileges are withdrawn by the Superintendent, Arthur Road Jail.

The Arthur Road Prison doctor is absent from 6 or 7 in the evening, till the prison re-opens in the morning. He takes good sleep in his home away from the jail precincts. If any untoward things happen to any during his absence the patient has quietly to bear it.

For leading a procession on the Tilak Anniversary Day, Sardar Vallabhbhai and other male accused receive 3 months' simple imprisonment whereas Pandit Malaviaji is fined Rs. 100 or in the alternative to undergo prison life for a fortnight for the very same offence, at the same place, time and in the same company. The leaders of the Gharwali Day processionists have to their credit 4 months' rigorous imprisonment awarded by the same Magistrate.

Our ex-president Sjt. Zinabhai Desai of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee gets "A" class. His follower, who is a Solicitor and Advocate of the Bombay High Court, gets "B" class. The former is the managing clerk of the latter. Such is the judgment used to classify the members. There are many more but these few specimens would be quite enough to show the whims and vagaries of the classification.

ISLAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

—:o:—

Prophet's Anniversary Celebrated At Baroda.

Under the auspices of the Baroda Anjuman, a monster meeting was held on Friday last in the Hall of the Nyaya Mandir to celebrate the birth as well as the death anniversary of Prophet Mahomet, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, presiding.

Mr. S. V. Mukerjea thanked the organisers for asking a Hindu to deliver the opening address. Dealing with the life of the Prophet, he laid emphasis on the background of Arabia. The Arabian people also had reached a stage which called urgently for reform while the upper classes were influenced by Christianity and Judaism and in certain parts by the dualistic religion of Persia, the bulk of the people were sunk in paganism and vice and decimated by infanticide. It was under these conditions that the Prophet received his call. Proceeding, Mr. Mukerjea gave details of the Prophet's life, dwelling on his bravery, during his flight to Medina, where he engaged himself in the task of welding a united brotherhood between the exiled refugees from Mecca, and the helpers from Medina. It was this brotherhood of the Muhajirin and the Ansar that formed the nucleus of that militant organisation of Islam which was later to astonish three continents by its prowess in arms and its capacity for ordered progress. The speaker referred to the Prophet's moral worth and his other great talents like oratory. His gifts of organisation were supplemented by a far-sighted statesmanship. Throughout, he stood for tolerance and mercy. Allah the Rahman was his ideal. When he had to go in for war, he brought all his unequalled gifts for military leadership into play; but after the foe was vanquished, no conqueror was more merciful or more statesmanlike. His dealings with the Jews, his charter to the Christians and his treatment of the defeated Meccans all illustrate this virtue. Finally he was the first and greatest Arab Nationalist.

ROUND THE WORLD ON CYCLES.

—:o:—

"Rover Scouts" In Bombay.

Shri Krishna Barq and Peary Lall Awasthi, two "Rover Scouts" who have embarked on a world tour on cycles have arrived in Bombay. They have issued the following statement on their first experiences of the trip from Cawnpore to Ceylon and then to Bombay. We left Cawnpore on 16th of May 1929 and after visiting Benares, Patna, Gaya, Calcutta, Cuttock, Vizagapattam, Madras, Pondicherry, Madura, Rameswaran, Coimbatore, Ooty, Mysore, Bangalore, Coorg, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Cape Camorin and Tinnevelly, we reached Tutiborin where we took steamer for Colombo. In Ceylon we made in extensive tour of 677 miles visiting Trincomalee one of the best natural harbour of the world. We visited the ancient ruins at Amuralhapura and Polannuwa and covered 48 miles on foot to reach Adam's peak. We returned by the same way and saw Malabar, Mangalore, Gressappa Falls, Hubli, Ruins of Vijainagar, Goa, Belgaum Mahablehwar, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangagad, Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Nasik and reached Bombay on Saturday night, thus covering 7,770 miles.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

From Bombay we wish to make an extensive tour of Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Punjab, Kashemere, N. W. F. Province, and Sindh. We hope to cover 5,000 miles more in on future programme and thus establish a record in India of 12,000 miles. From Karachi we will proceed to Persia, Turkey, Egypt etc., and we hope to complete our world tour in 15 years.

OUR OBJECT IS.

To demonstrate to the whole world that Indians are not lacking in adventurous spirit and to study the different countries on the spot.

We had to face robbers near Patna at dead of night but the incident was availed by playing a hoax on them. We had to pass one night among the Bhils who presented us snakes and frogs for lunch. We had to pass one sleepless night on a tree to the dense forest of Khuda. On the way we had been the guests of many Rajas and Maharajas. In Bombay we had an interview with Mr. V. J. Patel and Pandit Malaviya.

THE "PROPHET DAY" AT BROACH.

—:o:—

NON-MUSLIMS PARTICIPATE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 10.

On Friday last the Prophet Day was celebrated here with great pomp. A huge meeting was held at Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall, where Hindus, Parsis and Muslim speakers paid glowing tributes to the Prophet of Islam.

Nawab Nasrullakhan of Amod took the chair.

Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai, the well-known Nationalist leader, said that Islam had given more rights to women than any other religion of the world.

Mr. Thakorlal Diwan declared that by preaching the gospel of brotherhood Prophet Mohammad wiped off all the distinctions between the poor and the rich. Mr. Sorabji Bala said that after reading the life of Prophet Mohammad one can say that Islam spread through tolerance and not by sword as alleged by some prejudiced writers. Messrs. Kadri, Sheikh and Patel also paid the glowing tributes to the Prophet. Nawab Nasrullakhan said that the idea of enlightening the non-Muslims was a novel one and such combined meetings should be held whenever the occasion occurred. He thanked Syed Asadali for conveying such a unique gathering. Kazi Nurudin Husein thanked Hindus and Parsis for attending the meeting in large numbers. Amongst prominent persons who attended the meeting were Srimati Kusumben, the captain of the Desh Sevika Sangh, Drs. Bulsara and Kursukh Vohra, Mr. G. G. Desai, the Deputy Collector of Broach.

C. P. LETTER.

—:o:—

Educational Institutions Closed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The Central Provinces Government have definitely launched a repressive policy. Processions, picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops has been so peaceful and non-violent that it was unnecessary to apply the provisions of the Ordinance No. V of 1930 which is directed against picketing and molestation. The Central Provinces and Berar was the only province where the Government delayed the arrests of the leaders. They evidently thought that a policy of unconcern and aloofness would check the tide of nationalism.

The Government in a communique states that the volunteers are now no longer imbued with the principles which underlay the Civil Disobedience movement in its initial stages. This is not true. Even those who do not agree with the present movement would testify to the absolutely non-violent attitude of the volunteers. The picketing of the liquor shops is done by pursuasion and requests only and no coercion or threat has been used by the volunteers.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLOSED.

Many educational institutions of the Central Provinces and Berar have been definitely closed because the students observed hartals when the leaders were incarcerated. The Government now think that the students and some of the jo-hukum parents would send letters to the Government begging that the schools and colleges should be again reopened and pobably promising that their wards would not take part in politics in future. But times are changed. Neither the parents nor the students would submit to any humiliating terms and would not give any undertaking. Already many of the college students are actively taking part in the present movement while a number of them have actually enrolled themselves as volunteers. In a circular the C. P. Marathi War Council sets a definite programme before the students. There is tremendous work which the students can undertake, such as liquor picketing, foreign cloth picketing, lecturing in villages, organising the village movement on better lines, guarding and maintaining peace at all places where actual Satyagraha is going on, maintaining peace in Nagpur and generally behaving as soldiers and carry out orders.

Forest Satyagraha is now going on in full swing everywhere in the province. A number of leaders and volunteers have been arrested and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, but more are coming forward.

The Excise Administration Report of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1929 discloses that the gross excise revenue rose from 122 lakhs to 125 lakhs in 1929. The rise in revenue is attributed to a number of marriages and consequent demand for liquor. The Government state that the advocacy of prohibition or temperance, undertaken as a political measure and directed mainly against licit liquor and not against illicit liquor and drugs also, however well-intentioned, must fail in its object and any attempts to achieve pohibition by compulsion, whether such compulsion is applied by Government or by public organizations, are bound to be unsuccessful in the end. But if the Government allowed the peaceful picketing of liquor shops much of the money that is wasted by the people addicted to the habit of drinking would be saved. This is borne at by the fact that the movement of picketing of liquor shops has saved the people's money to the extent of 30 lakhs. The Government think that by raising the price of liquor and drugs they would help the cause of prohibition. This is however their mistaken view. A man who is addicted to drinking would try to procure liquor whatever its price.

The late Sir G. M. Chitnavis was a great philanthropist. A number of institutions were supported by him. He left a bequest to the University in the will consisting of Rs. 20,000 in cash and a Library of the value of Rs. 20,000. The Executive Council of the Nagpur University has thankfully accepted the handsome gift and has resolved to constitute a Reserve Fund to be called "The Sir C. M. Chitnavis Memorial Reserve Fund" the interest accruing from the Fund to be utilized for such purposes as the Executive Council may, from time to time determine and the Fund to be kept intact except in case of a financial emergency."

JINGO THOMAS WARNS INDIA.

—:o:—

"Any Misguided People . . ."

EGYPT TOO.

"Peace to us is an ideal that we will fight for, but peace does not mean and will not mean the disintegration of the British Empire. "Reason and not force will always be accepted by us; justice and not blackmail is our ideal."

This declaration was made yesterday by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, when addressing a demonstration of 10,000 railwaymen at Chester.

"It would be idle to deny," he went on, "that we are not still faced with real difficulty and conflict. When we talk of India, there is no party in the State which has given more evidence of anxiety to do justice to India than Labour.

"There is no section prepared to make more sacrifices to see India moving towards a great goal in which we all wish her well.

"But equally it would be a profound mistake for any misguided people in India or Egypt to take advantage of our friendship.

"It would be a mistake for them not to realise that our anxiety is equal to the best of any of them in the interests of our own country."

MUST FACE WORK PROBLEM.

Dealing with unemployment, he said the Party which had made unemployment a national question could not run away from it as a fundamental issue.

He did not minimise the cost financially, but the real tragedy of unemployment was the demoralising effect it had upon the character of the people.

During the ten months he was dealing with the problem, he sanctioned the spending of £110,000,000, as compared with only £10,000,000 spent by the last Government in their last two years of office.

"I would be deceiving you, however," he went on, "if I pretended that the expenditure of twice or three times that money would provide a solution of our unemployed problem.

"The first thing necessary is efficiency, and efficiency will only be obtained by Capital and Labour realising that they are both partners in industry."

Addressing several thousand miners at Aberdare on Saturday evening Mr. G. H. Hall, M.P., Civil Lord of Admiralty said the rejection by the House of Lords of the concession made by the Government and the miners on the Coal Bill would compel the mining industry to remain in the chaotic state which had depressed it for the last eight or ten years.

He hoped, however, that wiser counsels would prevail in the House of Lords thereby removing the appalling distress which was crushing the industry.

If not then the necessity would arise to consider seriously the position of the House of Lords.

A. J. COOK PRAISES MR. GRAHAM.

Mr. A. J. Cook, at the Northumberland miners' gathering, said there had been no greater champion of the miners' cause than William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade.—"Daily Herald."

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

—:o:—

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has renominated the following lady and gentlemen as Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of the expiry of their present term of office:—

Miss Nawajbai D. Contractor, B.A.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos, D.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E.

Principal G. N. Gokhale, B.Sc., L.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.)

Professor H. P. Jordan, M.Sc., I.E.S.

Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D., I.E.S.

His Excellency is further pleased to nominate the following gentlemen as Ordinary Fellows of the University vice Syed Munirruddin S. Moulvi, M.A., and Dr. (Miss) Jerusha Jhirad, M.D., whose terms of office expired on the 4th of August:—

Dr. Mohamed Bazlur Rehman, M.A., Ph.D.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, B.A., LL.B.

GARJNA PRESS AUCTIONED.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 11.

The "Garjna" Printing Press which was confiscated by Government as it continued publishing the "Shakti" paper without furnishing security demanded under the Press Ordinance was auctioned to-day. There were four bidders, all Mahomedans. The highest bid was for Rs. 750 by a Mahomedan named Karimbhai of Gocho. The value of the press is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.—A. P.

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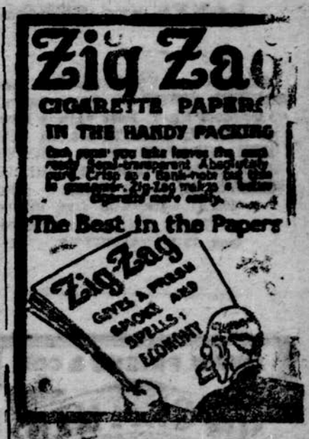

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"PHILOSOPHICAL CAMOUFLAGE DRAPED OVER UNPLEASANT REALITIES"

American View Of Simon Subterfuge.

JOURNALIST WHO COULD NOT BEAR THE SIGHTS AT DHARSANA.

"The New Freeman" writes:—

"In eighteen years of reporting in twenty-two countries, during which I have witnessed innumerable civil disturbances, riots, street fights and rebellions, I have never witnessed such harrowing scenes as at Dharsana. Sometimes the scenes were so painful that I had to turn away momentarily. One surprising feature was the discipline of the volunteers. It seemed they were thoroughly imbued with Gandhi's non-violence creed."

—M. WEBB MILLER.

Periodically the Imperial British Government is moved to issue a report by some commission, explaining how it is doing some remote people to their own good. The long delayed report of the Indian Commission headed by Sir John Simon is the latest of these. It is really the first instalment of a two-volume summary and confines itself wholly to what the statesmen call background. Its "400 closely printed pages" which have been adequately summarized in press-dispatches, reveal that, after the manner of such apologies, the document is eminently sympathetic and reasonable and superior in tone and wholly irrelevant in matter, writes the New Freeman of America.

THEIR HYPOCRISY.

Sir John and his colleagues are all for "Indian self-rule", whatever that may mean, but they loftily deprecate the native philosophy of Indian leaders who would "foreshorten history" by insisting on self-government now rather than in some indefinite future. They are all for self-rule; but, alas! who would defend the Indians from their enemies if the British army of occupation were removed from their necks? They are wholly sympathetic with the Nationalist movement in India but they deplore "some of its manifestations," or, in other words, any active attempt to achieve nationalism. They long for the day when Indians will rule India; but unfortuntely there are the conflicting local customs, and local languages, and the religious antagonisms between Hindus and Mohmmedans. They desire the Indians to be worthy of "democracy", but they cannot refrain from pointing out that the mass of the 325 million natives are illiterate and incredibly poor. They would like to cut the painter, but they are firmly convinced that if they did so, the Indians would tear the country to pieces.

CAREFUL EXPLOITATION.

It is true that the Indians are divided by religious and other antagonisms; but those divisions have been carefully exploited and stimulated by the Imperial British masters under the fine old principle of "divide and rule." It is true that the Indians are in large measure illiterate, but the British Raj has deliberately kept them so for the same reason that inspired the Russian Tsars to oppose popular education. It is true that poverty is the companion of the masses of the Indian people, because their industries have been destroyed in order that imports from the tight little island might be forced upon them.

NO HISTORICAL JUSTIFICATION.

The Simon report is serenely superior to these questions of cause and effect. It makes no effort to discover who is making money out of India, and how and why. It makes no pretense at revealing whether the enforced domination of an alien society of 325 million by a Government representing about one-tenth that number of people several thousand miles away is of any benefit to the taxpayers or rentpayers or workers of either country, or any benefit whatever to anyone save a mere handful of privileges. It offers no historical justification, puts forth no claim that the over-lordship of a century and a half has improved the quality of life in either country.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

In brief, the Simon report of four hundred closely printed pages simply has nothing to do with the case. It is merely a bit of philosophical camouflage draped over unpleasant realities. Its sympathetic and reasonable tone is as much a sham as was the tense and hysterical tone of the famous Bryce report, during the war, on imaginary German atrocities. Americans are pretty well inured to political shams; they suffer under a constant deluge of them poured over the country by telephone, telegraph and radio; so there is no particular reason why they should be taken in by this one.

THE REALITY.

While this well-reasoned report was being broadcast throughout what is politely called civilization, the correspondent of the United Press, Mr. Webb Miller, was managing to smuggle out of Bombay by letter a glimpse of reality in India for which the censors of the Imperial British Government had refused him the use of the telegraph lines. His account dealt with the attempt of the Gandhi volunteers to advance on the salt-pans at Dharasana Camp in the Surat district in the middle of May, and the action of the British police in beating them into unconsciousness by the hundreds with their metal-shod polos. The natives offered no resistance anywhere. As one group would be knocked into insensibility and carted away, another would advance quietly to take its place, and the process would be repeated. The official report of the affair stated that 170 Indians sustained injuries, but only three or four were, seriously hurt. Mr. Miller counted more than 200 in the hospital some hours after the affray, and the victims were still being dumped into the hospital in cartload lots.

COULD NOT BEAR THE SIGHT.

In his singularly dispassionate account of the incident, Mr. Miller wrote:

"In eighteen years of reporting in twenty-two countries, during which I have witnessed innumerable civil disturbances, riots, streets fights and rebellions, I have never witnessed such harrowing scenes as at Dharasana. .... Sometimes the scenes were so painful that I had to turn away momentarily. One surprising feature was the discipline of the volunteers. It seemed they were thoroughly imbued with Gandhi's non-violence creed.

Mahatma Gandhi and his followers may not, as the British politicians frequently point out, be altogether practical men according to the standards of the Western world. However, there is a compelling grandeur about men who face persecution and death with equanimity for thee sake of an idea. Their steadfastness and simple courage are perhaps not practical qualities, but somehow they have managed to make the petty contrivances of the practical men who have ruled India for a century and a half look mighty shabby. These passive revolutionaries may not succeed in setting India free, but they have already achieved the larger goal of vindicating human dignity. In the face of their living sacrifice, the Simon report is quite as unimportant as the routine memorandum made by Procurator Pilate about the crucifixion in the imperial province of Judea.

SOUL FORCE IN INDIA.

The Dreamer Who Has Discovered The Moral Equivalent Of War.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum":—

The Press news from India has taken hitherto but little notice of one feature that may prove to be of primary importance when the present struggle in India, to gain independence, advances still further. This may be described, by a very imperfect phrase, as the new technique of non-violent non-co-operation. It represents the peculiar moral quality, which the genius of Mahatma Gandhi has introduced in his passive resistance struggle to overcome physical might by the exercise of soul force. People in Great Britain have hardly yet realized that nearly five thousand persons, including some women, have voluntarily accepted imprisonment and have refused to defend themselves in the law courts. During the hottest months of the year in India, when even a life of unrestricted liberty is often almost unbearable on account of the heat, these sufferers for conscience' sake have gladly undergone extreme bodily suffering in the hope thereby of helping forward the freedom of their own country. Even though very little is known in Great Britain about this exhibition of soul force, yet the countless millions in the villages of India listen to the story of it as they sit round in their circles at night. They tell of the "zulm" (tyranny) that is abroad and of the endurance on the part of their own people. Most of all, they tell of the heroic courage of their women.

Dr. Gilbert Murray, when dealing with the narrative of Mahatma Gandhi's passive resistance in South Africa, concludes with the following words:—

"Persons in power should be very careful how they deal with a man who cares nothing for sensual pleasure, nothing for riches, nothing for comfort, or praise, or promotion, but is simply determined to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncomfortable enemy, because his body, which you can always conquer, gives you so little purchase on his soul."

It was in South Africa, nearly seventeen years ago, that I first saw this new technique of soul force practised by Mr. Gandhi, and took part in it. He had been summoned after arrest and imprisonment to meet General Smuts in Pretoria. He had decided to accept the invitation, and took me with him. A syndicalist strike among the European railway men and miners had broken out on the very day of our arrival. The strikers were called out in order to strike a paralyzing blow at the administration. They had asked Mr. Gandhi to join forces with them, but he had refused. Indeed, he did much more. He called off at once his own non-violent resistance. He did not wish, he said, to take an unfair advantage of Government's weakness. His struggle was a moral one, dependent on soul force for its victory, and not on any compromise with violence.

On another occasion in India, at the height of the non-co-operation movement, when success seemed almost within his grasp, he called off his whole campaign in a similar manner. But this time it was for a different reason. Among his own followers and against his own strict orders, violence had broken out. Therefore, he affirmed, he was not prepared to gain a victory which would be tantamount to defeat.

In the course of a long letter received by me from an American friend, who had the good fortune to visit Mahatma Gandhi's "asram" just before the arrests began, a singularly vivid picture is given of the scene he witnessed. The great leader of the Bardoli passive resistance campaign, Vallabhbhai Patel, was about to be arrested. This was rightly regarded by every member of the "asram" as the prelude of sweeping arrests to follow. But everyone was gay and confident. The atmosphere—my friend wrote—was one of glad relief and almost of jubilation; for they all knew that the trial of their inner faith in non-violence had at last begun.

On this occasion, courtesy was observed on either side. The police under their commanding officer were considerate in their behaviour and sympathetic. After the arrest of Vallabhbhai, they allowed the inmates of Gandhi's "asram" to stand in line on either side of the road to say good-bye. When all was ready, the officer in command bowed and invited Vallabhbhai to enter the motor. The courtesy was returned, and the car drove very slowly down the line while each waved his farewell. My friend's letter adds that Mahatma Gandhi was immensely pleased. He was daily expecting his own arrest to follow. But he was greatly hoping that if both sides "played the game" the harsher sides of the struggle might not come too much to the front. As for suffering, they were joyfully prepared to bear it.

Since this letter was written by my friend much has happened to dash to the ground the hopes thus raised. But the gleam of light which shines out from chivalrous deeds has not been absent Much has been made in the newspapers of acts of rioting, but the acts of splendid courage and endurance shown by hundreds of the national volunteers have hardly been recorded. Wherever the influence of Mahatma Gandhi himself has been preserved, people have gone to the furthest limits of peaceful resistance and have suffered joyfully without a murmur the hardships involved in this new form of warfare.

The following story is taken from Mahatma Gandhi's weekly paper "Young India." Mahadev Desai gives an account of his own imprisonment:—

"The trial was over," he says, "and I was put in a prison van. On the back of the van was an English officer. There was a huge crowd all round. Suddenly a stone was flung from somewhere, and it hit the officer on the chin, giving him a nasty cut. 'See,' he cried, 'what your wretched people do! If they kept to non-violence we could have nothing to say. But look at this behaviour! People who cannot be non-violent had better keep out of this movement, or they will soon spoil it!'

"I hastily expressed my sorrow and told him that if he would stop the van I would speak to the crowds and make them thoroughly ashamed of themselves. But the officer refused and again began to complain. I asked him what I could do, shut up in the van as I was, and assured him that I was extremely pained at the incident and would gladly atone for it if I only knew how. The stone was lying in the van, and I asked him to hit me with it or with his stick and I would bear it as a penance. 'No, no,' he replied, 'that won't do at all.' But after a little while he began to get sore again. 'See,' he said to me, 'what wretched things these people are doing! Look at Peshawar—why can't such people keep out of the movement altogether?' To this I assented with deep feeling, and we began to discuss the general situation. But once more he looked down at the stone, and said, 'I shall keep this as a memento!' But I implored him to throw it away. This suddenly touched him, and there and then he flung it from him."

When such amenities as these are possible, things are still not beyond the remedy of goodwill. Yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, human nature being what it is, the strain from day to day both upon the police and on the passive resisters must become almost unendurable. That the police on different occasions have broken all bounds of restraint can hardly be doubted. First-hand evidence has come to me by letter that puts the matter quite beyond dispute. There have been also excesses on the side of the mob. But singularly little that could be called violence has been done by any of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. That the latter are winning universal sympathy becomes clearer by every mail. The masses of the village people are with Gandhi, and a peaceful revolution has begun, not in one part of India alone, but in every province.

The forces in Asia to-day that are bent upon violence are almost overwhelming. Russia and China have but little place for the soul force of passive resistance. Gandhi is openly mocked at as a dreamer. But it may be that the dreamer has discovered the moral equivalent for war.

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RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Halim Brothers,
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons.
[illegible]		
1st	Narkunda x	16,572
3rd	Macedonia	11,120
10th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
7th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,600
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	17,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,883
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,600
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,883
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	17,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	13,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	U	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£65	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£56	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
10th Nov.	DUMANA	8,437
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	8,422
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about Aug.		
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
26	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
13th	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.
15th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaffa
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI, Manager.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
uwa Maru	11000	---	@ 16 Aug
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug	21 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sep
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug	12 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@ 23 Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	---	@ 21 Oct
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct	82 Oct
Haruma Maru ..	10500	....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23738
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 50 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
Opened which can be ascertained on application.

C. G. GAVI, Manager.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	38,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi.
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Jaganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
L. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Dr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Abembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Barsukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application
C. B. RANDLE, General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothe

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Merchant Tailors, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
—:o:—
August 12th.
Garada, Morris, Bassein.
Vinga, Dami, Batoum.
Gogra, Brown, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
—:o:—
August 13th
Shidzuoka Maru, Shigyo, Kobe.
Lampa, Anderson, Calcutta.
Jalabala, Roy, Calcutta.
Queda, Smith, Calcutta.
Baroda, Eadie, Busreh.
Karoa, Fishley, Durban.
Bovenkerk, Vandyk, Hamburg.

LOADING.
—:o:—
August 12th.
Steamer Sikh for Rangoon.
Steamer Nurmahal for Java.

S.S. Garada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Vinga:—The S O Coy's steamer Vinga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. Gogra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Shidzuoka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shidzuoka Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tampa:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tampa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and some bottom cargo.

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bovenkerk:—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Bovenkerk, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers

S.S. Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
TUESDAY, 12th August, 1930.
1 Altenfels, Karachi, 15-8, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Macedonia London 23-8 M M and Co.
4 Nagina NF, 13-8, M M and Co.
5 Burdwan, Calcutta, 13-8, M M and Co.
6 Castalia, Liverpool, 14-8, Graham T Co.
7 Shidzuoka Maru Japan 12-8 N Y Kaisha.
8 Bovenkerk, Rotterdam 13-8 E D Sassoon and Co.
J End Warla, Karachi, 13-8, M M and Co
9 Clan Buchanan M Coast 16-8, J Finlay and Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
11 City of Baroda Karachi 16-8 K Nixon and Co.
15 Karoa Durban, 13-8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
3 Baroda, P Gulf, 13-8, M M and Co.
4 Varsova Busrah 15-8 M M and Co.
5 Padma M Coast 14-8 The New Bombay Steamships Ltd.
7 Jalabala, Calcutta, 12-8, Scindia S N Co.
9 Capodimonte, Colombo, 12-8, L.T., & M. I. N. Co.
12|13 Queda, Calcutta, 13-8, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
C/R Gandara, Rangoon, 17-8, M M and Co.
K Vasna, NF, NF, M M and Co,
M/M Dalgoma, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Unicol, Marmiagoa, 14-8 L Edwards Ltd.
O|S P Tampa Colombo 12-8 L Edwards Ltd.
Q Maur, Bangkok 17-8, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O F W Co
Ranpura 22-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 26-8 G T B
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 20-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG
Brounfels 12-8 L Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels 25-8 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Ognileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 9-8 H & D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Boats of ss Castalia
(American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 18-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kedderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 15-8-30, P and O. S. N Co..

FROM DURBAN.
Mirza 16-8 M M & Co.
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON
Macedonia 23-8-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia, 14-8-30, G T Co.
City of Baroda 16-8-30 K N Co.

FOR HULL
Clan Buchanan 16-8-30 J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
Unicol 13-8-30 L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Altenfels 13-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
Warla 13-8-30 M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova 15-8-30 M M and Co.
Vita, NF, M M Co.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE
Borneo Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA
Burdwan 13-8-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Shwedagon NF, I B P Co.
Gandara NF M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Maur NF, F Campbell.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Macedonia, 5,667, Mortior, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia, 4,170, Kelly, G T Co.
City of Baroda 4449 McMillan K N Co.

FOR HULL.
Clan Buchanan J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of New Castle F F Campbell and Co.
Unicol, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Borneo Maru, 4,251, Uss, O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Burdwan 2988 Nelson P & O. S. N. Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Warla, 1,342, Saggon, M M and Co.
Altenfels 5971 Elbo, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR RANGOON.
Gandara 3100 Mariteri, M M and Co.
Shwedegon, 1,049, Goodbody, I B P and Co
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, 649, Svensen, F F Campbell Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Shwedagon 1949 Goodbody I B P Co.
Garada M M and Co.
Gogra 3151, Brown, M M & Co.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
Bombay, Aug. 12.

S.S. "Gandara", from Rangoon. Agents M M & Co:—10826 bags rice; 176 cases empty drums; 199 cases cutch; 1388 pieces teak planks; 59713 pieces scantlings; 1078 pieces squares; 96 pieces posts.

From Moulmein:—6166 bags rice, 3912 pieces short teak small stuff; 1716 pieces teak planks; 1366 pieces posts; 90 pieces squares; 50,000 pieces scantlings.

From Cochin:—109 bundles bamboo boats; 15 cases rubber soles; 43 cases packing mats; 188 bundles coir rope; 988 bundles coir yarn; 250 bundles hooka shells.

From Calicut:—250 chests tea; 50 jottas coir yarn; 234 jottas coir rope; 85 bags sandalwood.

From Tellicherry:—1317 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. "Vasna" from Busreh, Agents M M & Co.:—495 bags wheat; 103 bags barley; 46 bags beans; 46 bags hartuman; 1063 bags dates; 22 jottas tea.

From Karachi:—329 bags wheat; 250 bags gram flour; 104 bags wheat flour; 40 cases bar soap; 55 bags till red oil cakes; 89 bags chora.

EXPORTS.
—:o:—
Bombay, Aug. 12.

For London, S S "Macedonia":—1000 cwts. myrabollum, Kalyandas Bros.

For Marseilles:—999 cwts. castor seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Liverpool S S "Castalia":—7 bales wool raw, K Rikhabdas; 72 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 14 bales wool raw, C G Merchant; 45 bales wool raw, L Hossain; 30 bales, wool raw, K. M Nathoo; 16 bales wool raw; K Esmail; 9 bales, wool raw, G. Sobhagmal; 9 bales goat hair, Bombay Export and Import Co.; 42 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co.; 1 bale cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 680 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy & Co.

For Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton twist, J H Diab.

For Jaffa:—4 bales cotton twist, J H Diab.

For Port Said:—40 bales cotton twist, J H Diab.

For Merseilles:—10 bales cotton twist, J H Diab.

For Barcelona, City of Baroda:—5 cases, dry guts, Shamji Mal; 100 bales cotton raw, B Carsondas and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 963 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, K Devchand &Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, A. Abdul Rahman & Co.; 180 bales cotton Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—8000 cwts. castor-raw, H Nonsey & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell & Co., 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, Devchand & Co.

For Hamburg, S S "Bovenkirk":—55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Kobe S S Borneo Maru":—200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 503 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Gulshan & Co.; 1800 bales cotton raw, G. Dossa & Co.; 1000 bales, cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 3000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

TANJORE, Aug. 11.

Dawood Shahib an employee in the Aerodrome at Aal while trying to catch the wing of a plane when it reached the ground level near the Aerodrome in order to slacken the speed lost grip and it dashed against him causing injuries in the abdomen. The man died in the hospital this morning.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1930.

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MARTIAL LAW FOR BOMBAY?

—:o:—

Die-Hard Propaganda Against Congress.

BOMBAY THROUGH SIMLA EYES.

The Simla correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes, under date August 9:—

"There is an air of grave foreboding here to-day, for advices from Bombay indicate the imminence of a crisis. Effort so seduce the police and the troops from their loyalty have been intensified and the dissemination of propaganda is so general, despite the Ordinance, that two volunteers called at the officers' mess at Santa Cruz last week, walked in and laid two seditious pamphlets on the table. They got away but were caught later and sentenced. That is only a small incident, however significant, but these persistent efforts to interfere with the armed forces of the Crown have to be regarded in conjunction with the fact that the Communist and revolutionary bogey is rearing its head very definitely for the first time in Bombay and elsewhere.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNISTS.

That money has reached the Congress from suspicious sources is known, but in other respects Congressites and Communists have hitherto had little use for each other, But now Congressites, searching feverishly around for active means of embarrassing the Government, are showing a disposition to allow the violent elements to try their hand, and many people think it possible that the remaining Congress leaders are deliberately courting arrest in order to leave the way open to the violent elements and, at the same time, free themselves from suspicions of active association.

More and more ugly, reliable reports say, is the temper of the mobs, and it is a rather sorry consolation for those whose businesses have been ruined to know that the Bombay police still have their tails up.

80,000 UNEMPLOYED.

Eighty thousand mill-hands will be workless and destitute in Bombay by the third week in August. Some may leave for their homes and a proposal has been officially considered to evacuate as many more as possible and institute famine relief if necessary when they reach their villages. But it will be quite impossible, to deal with the great majority in such a manner.

Congress has brought them to their present plight, but Congress propaganda, which is rife among them is turning their resentment against those who would help them, and it must be borne in mind that, coming from the country, they are physically and mentally a much more difficult proposition to tackle than the townsmen.

MARTIAL LAW?

Martial Law is repugnant to everyone, but there are times when it is unavoidable and there are adequate reason for believing that the authorities will not hesitate to impose martial law if the situation develops along the lines indicated. threatening widespread loss of life and property over a wide area. That roops would be called out in aid of the civil power in the first place is generally anticipated. Certain reinforcements are possible, but that possibility in no way modifies the general assurance that sufficient troops are immediately available to deal with any situation which may arise.

Economic conditions in Bombay are, of course terrible and it appears that some Bombay business men have suggested to the authorities that the police should take over the Congress headquarters and also the Congress hospital, both hot-beds of mendacity and sedition.

NO SPECIAL MEASURES.

It is understood that such action has been considered and temporarily shelved because it would appear to be impossible under the ordinary law and special measures cannot be contemplated while negotiations are in progress.

The Bombay business agent who imparts this information—and he has practically ruined himself—comments: "The Government can apparently do nothing while the doves of peace are fluttering weakly around, but the Congress carries on, steadily wrecking what few shreds of our businesses are left to us."

However the Bombay situation is coming rapidly to a head and it is confidently expected that the Government will allow no further challenge to ultimate authority and will immediately impose whatever measures that may appear desirable for putting into effect the policy of a firm hand and a square deal which many sober-minded men think should have been the policy laid down and acted upon on January 1, last."

DAMAGE TO FORESTS IN C. P.

—:o:—

Additional Police For Six Months.

COST TO BE BORNE BY INHABITANTS.

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

A Government communique says:—Various outbreaks of violence and lawlessness manifested in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement in certain parts of the province, particularly Jubbulpore and Amraoti Districts, show no improvement in the situation. Certain section of the public is now engaged, under excuse of offering satyagraha against forest laws, in wanton destruction of public property. Considerable damage has been done to Government forests. In one area alone the loss caused amounted to over Rs. 6,000. When police appeared to prevent these activities the people concerned showed increasingly truculent attitude and did not hesitate to resort to assault and violence. Such open flouting of authority and such reckless damage of public property cannot be tolerated. The Government, therefore, has decided to quarter additional police for six months' in some places in Jubbulpore and Amraoti districts, leaving the cost to be borne by the inhabitants of those areas.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID CASE.

—:o:—

Evidence Of Police Officer.

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 11.

The Superintendent of Police further cross-examined to-day in the Armoury Raid trial said that European women and children were sent to jetty after the raid in order that the men might be released to help the authority. He started the present case with no prejudice.

He identified the plan of the European Club which was found in the possession of Sjt. Naresh Roy on the Jalalabad Hill.—A. P.

"Discriminating Protection" Has Not Met With Success In India.

—:o:—

"BECAUSE GOVT. HAS NOT BEEN GUIDED SOLELY BY NATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS."

—SIR P. P. GINWALA.

Inadequate & Dilatory Measures For Developing Industries.

WANTED ADJUSTMENT OF RY. MANAGEMENT TO MODERN BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Appreciation of the Working of the policy of "Discriminating Protection" in India in the light of his seven years' membership of the Tariff Board, from which he resigned last month for personal reasons, was given by Sir Padam P. Ginwala when interviewed by Reuter. He expressed the opinion that the policy was perhaps soundest yet evolved for the protection of industries consistently with the interests of the consumer, provided it was administered by Government guided solely by national considerations. The Government of India, however, at present did not fulfill that condition, which was the chief reason for the policy's unsuccess in India. He contrasted in this connection the delay in granting a measure of protection to the textile industry while the prosperous oil industry was allowed to retain the substance of protection.

INAEDQUATE AND DILATORY MEASURES.

Sir Padam thought that the failure of the policy was also due to the fact that those administering it had not been converted to protection as a legitimate means of developing national industries with the result that measures, if taken, were frequently inadequate and nearly always dilatory.

A notable instance of this had occurred in the case of the chemical industry. No action had hitherto been taken on the Tariff Board's report regarding the industry though it had been in the hands of the Government of India for over a year. Sir Padam further opined that Indian industries must suffer tremendous but unnecessary handicaps in the world competition so long as the railway management was not adjusted to the conditions of modern business and the methods of production and distribution. He referred in this connection to the Government of India's" pathetic belief in engineers and accountants' 'who were "its railway experts."—Reuter.

R. T. C. & MEMBERSHIPS.

—:o:—

Finding Field Of Choice Too Narrow.

PARTIES' REPRESENTATIVES FROM LORDS?

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The "Manchester Guardian" alludes to the report that party leaders are finding the field of choice for membership of the Indian Round Table Conference very narrow. It opines that this may be true in case of Labourites, since, apart from Mr. Benn, who presumably, must be Chairman, there is no member of the Cabinet who will wish to be committed to heavy labour involved by the Conference. The paper believes that each party will choose one representative from the House of Lords.—Reuter.

Naujawan Bharat Parsi Procession Institution.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

The above Institution is recently founded by some enthusiastic Parsi Youths. The aims and objects of the institution are:—

(1) To take out Parsi processions in different towns and villages in accordance with the principle of non-violence and the Congress programme,

(2) To make appeals through newspapers to Parsi ladies, gentlemen and children to take part in the procession,

(3) To organise relief work for the Parsi political sufferers,

(4) To make use of the slogan 'Boycott Titleholders."

(5) To keep a register of all the Parsi Prabhat Pheries,

(6) To publish songs for Prabhat Pheries, composed by Parsis.

SETTLEMENT OF DOMINIONS.

—:o:—

Hatching A Great Scheme.

—:o:—

MASS EMIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN VIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

It is stated that a great scheme for the settlement of Dominions will be submitted to the Imperial Conference under the auspices of Government. Mr. Lansbury indicated its nature in an interview, to-day, in which he deplored the "terrible tragedy of young men and women living on dole"; and said that just as, at the time of the industrial revolution people went out and founded new markets in the Colonies so he would like to see the Imperial Conference discuss emigration on mass lines. It should be possible, by agreement with the Dominions, to create in the unsettled parts of Canada, Australia and elsewhere entirely new settlements on a big scale. Government, by credit or otherwise, supporting the undertakings and Corporations established for the development of electricity, etc. It is claimed by the advocates of the scheme that it would absorb, besides thousands of men from Britain many unemployed in the Dominions themselves as the contemplated utility companies while developing agriculture would create villages and towns which would need many workers in numerous trades.—Reuter.

18,000 PRISONERS IN BENGAL ALONE.

—:o:—

Difficult Task Of The Administration.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

After a heated debate the Bengal Legislative Council to-day sanctioned the demand of Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Member-in-Charge of Jail Administration, for Rs. 10,43,500 to meet the essential items of expenditure during the current financial year.

A token cut of Mr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee to raise a discussion on the Jail Administration during the last four months was lost by 75 votes to 25.

Replying to the condemnation of the alleged assaults on political undertrial prisoners in Calcutta Jails Sir Provash pointed out the difficult task of administering 18,000 prisoners in Bengal alone and added that specific cases brought to the notice of Government showed that trouble had been started by those who were anxious to break jail discipline.

In connection with the appointment of the Press Officer, the Home Member said since the appointment of the Officer there had been stoppage of one paper only and the smallness in number was due to the existence of the Press Officer.—A. P.

BOMBAY COLLEGES TO BE PICKETED.

By Malaviyaji's "Boys"?

The 100 Students of Benares Hindu University who arrived in Bombay on hearing of the conviction of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya are still remaining here.

They propose to picket the Colleges in Bombay within a short time.

Punjab Political Prisoners.

The "Bande Matram" of Lahore writes that Master Tara Singh and Dr. Santram who were undergoing imprisonment in the Gujrat Special Jail were transferred on August 8, to Ambala Jail. They were brought from Gujrat to Bazirabad in a taxi and from there they were taken to Lahore by train where they reached at 8-30 a.m. As they were made to travel in third class they had to wait at the station till 10-55 a.m. for the third class Passenger.

It is understood that Master Tara Singh has lost 4 lbs. weight and Dr. Santram has lost 8 lbs.

It will be recalled that some days back Dr. Kichlew, Master Kabul Singh and Sardar Teja Singh were transferred from the Gujrat Special Jail to Rawalpindi and Miyanwali Jails. It will be further recalled that the political prisoners in the Gujrat Special Jail had refused the special treatment accorded to them as a protest against the maltreatment of political prisoners in other jails. It, now appears that the Government have decided not to accept the demands of the political prisoners. The recent transfers of prominent prisoners seem to have been effected so that the prisoners might not be able to take any concerted action.

FOREST LAW SATYAGRAHA IN C. P.

—:o:—

Two Batches Leave Gondia.

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

The Secretary, District War Council, Gondia, writes under date Aug. 10:—

To-day two batches of Satyagrahis headed by Sjt. Ganpatlal Pande, Malguzar of Risama and Mr. Bansilal, a Marwari of Gondia started to brea kthe forest law. One batch went to Chicholi and the other to a forest which is at a distance of 15 miles from Gondia.

Gondia public gave a hearty reception to the Satyagrahis. On the station had assembled a big crowd of men and women. They garlanded the Satyagrahis and shouted "Mahatma-Gandhiki-jai."

The District War Council have decided to raid various Government Forests.

R-100 RETURNS FROM TOUR.

LONDON, August 12.

Quebec—St. Hubert R-100 has returned from tour over Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara. The Unique feature of the voyage was the widely broadcast exchange of radio conversations between her officers and Prime Minister Mr. Bennet, the mayor of Ottawa and other officials.—Reuter.

43 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Bengal B. C. C. Raided—As Usual.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

As usual the B. P. C. C. office was raided and the officer in charge was arrested. Congress bulletins were seized.

Several ladies and volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops at Burrabazar to-day of whom 3 ladies and 7 volunteers were arrested.

The police conducted simultaneous raids yesterday morning in the offices of the Burrabazar Congress Committee, the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council and "India To-morrow" and made 30, 10 and 3 arrests respectively.

LADY PICKETERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

5 ladies were arrested yesterday for picketing of foreign cloth shops at Burrabazar. Subsequently they were let off.—Free Press.

"NO LUXURY OF VISITORS"

—:o:—

"As Prisoner Lives At Govt. Expense."

MADARIPUR, (Bengal)

It is learnt that permission has not been granted to Mr. Surendranath Biswas, a prominent Congress worker, to interview in Madaripur Sub-Jail his friend Sjt. Debendranath Ghatak Choudhury, an industrial prisoner, by the Superintendent of the Jail, who is also the S. D. O. of Madaripur. In reply to the petition of Mr. Biswas, the Superintendent wrote as follows:—

"This accused has purposely refused to give bail and is living at Government expense. Can you show any reason why he should be allowed the luxury of visitors."—Free Press.

"A MIRACLE IN BANDRA"

—:o:—

Toddy Shop Converted Into 'Sukh-Shanti' Graha.

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 11.

As stated by Mr. R. D. Baliwala sometime back in this paper, almost all the toddy shops in Bandra have been closed down from the 1st of this month. A big toddy license holder has given up the trade entirely by converting his toddy shop into a "Hindu Hotel". The residents of Bandra consider this a miracle never witnessed before.

PRISONERS' DAY.

Bandra observed the All-India Political Prisoners' Day in a befitting manner. All shops including those belonging to Parsis, Mahomedans and Christians were entirely closed. The Congress Prabhat Pheris marched in a procession conveying the message of the Congress to the people.

SIR J. A. MAUNG GYI CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

King Appealed To Make The Appointment Permanent.

RANGOON, August 11.

The Indian community at Rangoon at a meeting to-day passed resolutions thanking His Majesty and authorities for appointing Sir J. A. Maung Gyi as officiating Governor of Burma and congratulating the latter and urging His Majesty the King to appoint him as the permanent Governor after the tenure of office of Sir Charles Innes.—A. P.

—:o:—

OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE IN COAL MINES.

—:o:—

Acroplane Drops Bombs: No Casualties.

LONDON, August 12.

New York.—Providence, coal-mining district in Kentucky, which has been torn by the labour troubles for months, was thrown into uproar by an aeroplane at six in the morning when miners were going to work, dropping a number of bombs near the entrance of the mines. There were no casualties and no damage. Some bombs which did not explode were found to have been made of dynamite wrapped up in adhesive tape with fuses attached.

Mines were closed in April owing to wage disagreements and recently re-opened. But there have been several outbreaks of violence among the workers and the Federal Court has issued an injunction restraining 100 men from interfering with the working of the mines.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Calcutta's Uncontested Returns.

CALCUTTA, August 11.

The following have been returned uncontested to the Legislative Assembly:—

Bengal Landholders Constituency.—Sjt. Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chowdhury, European Constituency.—Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. Eric Studd and Mr. George Morgan, Calcutta City non-Mahomedan Constituency.—Sjt. Charuchandra Biswas, Calcutta Suburbs non-Mahomedan Constituency.—Sjt. Nanda Kumar Singh Dudhoria, Dacca Mymensingh Mahomedan Constituency.—Hon. Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Bakarganj Faridpur Mahomedan Constituency.—Mr. Chowdhury Mahomed Ismail Khan.

The candidature of K. C. Neogy the sitting member from the Dacca division non-Mahomedan constituency is being opposed by Dr. Mohinimehan Das a former Swarajist, M.L.C.—A. P.

King Receives Mr. Ben In Audience.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The King received Mr. Wedgwood Benn in audience at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

Sassoon Mills Not Closing Down.

—:o:—

We understand that the management of the Sassoon Group of Mills have decided not to close down the mills from the 15th instant as announced previously.

MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITION ORDER.

—:o:—

Advocate Not To Enter Station Area.

BANGALORE, August 11.

The Station Magistrate has issued notices prohibiting Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Advocate and two others residing in the city from entering the Station area for a period of two months in view of the latters' intention to hold meetings of a political nature there which in the Magistrate's opinion would cause a breach of the peace.—A. P.

ANOTHER JAIL MYSTERY!

Unknown "Gujerati" Pays Fine.

MISS MANIBEN PATEL AND THREE LADIES RELEASED FROM ARTHUR ROAD PRISON.

—:o:—

A mysterious person dressed in a Khaddar cap and "Kurta" appeared in the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning and produced Rs. 400 demanding the release of:—

(1) Kumari Maniben Patel.
(2) Mrs. Ratanben Mehta
(3) Shrimati Harnam Kaur, and
(4) Shrimati Amrut Kaur.

All of whom are serving fifteen days' simple imprisonment in the Arthur Road Jail, Bombay.

FINE ACCEPTED.

The fine was accepted by the Receiving Clerk and warrants were issued for the release of all the prisoners.

It will be recalled that Miss Maniben Patel and the three other ladies were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday last in connection with the Tilak Day Procession.

RELUCTANT.

The ladies reluctantly left the jail at about 2-15 p. m.

The person who paid the fine is said to be a "lean and elderly Gujarati" who disappeared as soon as the fine was accepted.

SATYAGRAHIS LIE ON ROAD BEFORE LORRY.

—:o:—

Police Make Lathi Charges: 20 Injured.

SEQUEL TO SALT SATYAGRAHA IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The police made a lathi charge this morning in which about 20 persons were injured. They have been removed to hospital.

This morning Congress volunteers were taking a lorry full of contraband salt. When the lorry came near Maneckchok, the police stopped its further progress. Still volunteers succeeded in dragging the lorry a few furlongs more. Police reinforcement arrived with D S. P. and tried to take possession of the lorry but they could not succeed. A lathi charge was then ordered; those volunteers who sat on the lorry were dragged and removed bodily and arrested.

Thousands of people gathered to witness the scene. When the police were trying to remove the lorry they met with another batch of volunteers who lay themselves on the road. They were also pushed aside with sticks and removed and thus brought the lorry in broken condition near Khas Bazar Gate.

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

A Telephone message from Ahmedabad says:—

Twenty persons including Congress volunteers were injured today by a lathi charge made by the police, and were removed to hospital.

The Police arrested eight volunteers.

The second day of the Congress Week was celebrated here to-day. It was arranged to sell contraband salt in the morning. From early morning the Police were vigilant at the Congress House and the Volunteers' Camp. When the cart loaded with contraband salt came near the Manik Chouk Police Chowky, Police reinforcement arrived and the lathi charge was made. Five hundred persons witnessed the scene.

When the Police wanted to remove the trolly containing contraband salt, the volunteers laid themselves on the ground to prevent it from going. The Satyagraha was answered by another lathi charge.

Great excitement prevails. A hartal is observed to-day.

Mounted Police are on the scene.—Free Press.

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